THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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REFORM SOUGHT BY INDEPENDENT FILM EXHIBITORS

Demand Right of Free Selection in Leasing of New Pictures

INVITE PRODUCERS TO GIVE CO-OPERATION

Seek Settlement of Burdens Incident to Readjustment to Sound

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—That there has been need for a strong organization of independent motion picture exhibitors was emphasized in a statement given out here by Abram F. Myers, president and general counsel of the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors. Mr. Myers' statement of program and policy of this organization in part is as follows:

"The Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors has been formed to meet the obvious and pressing need for an organization to promote and protect the interests of the only unorganized branch of the motion picture industry.

"The Allied States Association represents the interests of the exhibitors only. It will co-operate with other branches in matters affecting the interests of the industry as a whole, but in all matters in which the interests of the several branches conflict, it will speak and act only for the exhibitors.

vite Co-operation

"The producers and their spokesmen have often voiced their concern for the welfare of the exhibitors and have expressed the hope that the exhibitors would perfect a strong organization with which they might deal. The attitude of the producers toward the Allied States Association will be viewed in the light of those expressions.

"The Brookhart bill has for its primary purpose affording the exhibitors the right of free selection in leasing films. The many letters I have received and conferences had convince me that there is an urgent demand in exhibitor ranks for a change in prevailing selling methods. If this can be worked out by negotiation between the several branches of the industry, all will be satisfied.

"A subordinate feature of the Brookhart bill would empower the Federal Trade Commission to act as an arbitrator and to make rules for the guidance of the several branches of the industry in case of disagreement. This immediately gave rise to the cry of 'government regulation'; and the argument was advanced that the Government should stay out and leave the industry to settle its own problems. This calls for a bona fide effort on the part of those making the argument to settle such differences within the industry.

Problems of Sound

"The burdens incident to the readjustment to sound have not been equally distributed among exhibitors. One manufacturer of sound equip-

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German-Soviet Peace Convention Signed in Moscow

New Accord Sets Up Permanent Machinery for Settling Disputed Points

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The signing here by the acting Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, and the German Ambassador, Herbert von Dirksen, of a convention providing for the establishment of a permanent Soviet-German conciliation commission, is generally hailed as a new achievement for Soviet diplomacy. It is also looked upon as further proof of the character of Soviet-German relations which has already found expression in the signing of an agreement regarding economic questions last month and the recent "Week of German Technique" held here.

The full text of the protocol has not been published, but it is announced that each country will nominate two members of the Commission, which will meet regularly once a year, and may be convened specially should occasion arise. The Commission has no president and the activities will follow the line of mutually seeking voluntary adjustments on disputed points, without invoking the method of compulsory arbitration.

The convention is considered a logical supplement to the Soviet-German treaty, mutually renouncing aggression concluded in the spring of 1926, and the official newspaper Izvestia says that the signing "Shows that with good will and mutual understanding, a conciliation procedure may be created which will give sufficient guarantees of a peaceful solution to potential conflicts.

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Allies Made "Scrap of Paper" of Peace Pact, Ex-Kaiser Says

FORMER EMPEROR WILHELM II — © Keystone

Argues Preliminary Treaty of Nov. 5, 1918, Has Been Ignored—Declares Reparations Should No Longer Be Based on False Claim of German Guilt

DOORN, Holland (AP)—On the eve of his 70th anniversary, former Emperor Wilhelm II, speaking through a friend and co-worker, Baron Ulrich von Sell, has given the chief of the Berlin bureau of the Associated Press, who visited Doorn, the following interview.

While presenting the interview through a spokesman, the former Emperor himself dictated a foreword which he signed. The text of this foreword follows:

"To promote the welfare of the German people and to preserve the peace in the world—this has ever been the supreme law governing my actions. With firm faith in God, the All-Just, I therefore hope to live to see the day that shall free us Germans from the burden of the false accusation of having unleashed the greatest of all wars.

"Wilhelm."

Asked how Wilhelm II regarded the development and present status of the reparations question, Baron von Sell left no doubt that his sovereign considered the Allies had violated a treaty.

The Reparations Question

In estimating this question, he said, "His Majesty proceeds from the fact that the settlement of the reparations problem rests, to begin with, upon an evident breach of treaty. According to the program of President Wilson, the Central Powers were not to pay any war reparations, but were only to restore the occupied territories.

"When Germany, in October, 1918, declared herself ready to accept this program, the Allies expanded the obligations of Germany to include the damage rendered to their civil population through submarine and air attacks.

"It was on this basis that the preliminary treaty of Nov. 5, 1918, was concluded. By its terms, Germany would have had to pay 30,000,000,000 gold marks, according to the estimates of Keynes, or 40,000,000,000, according to the estimates of the Italian statesman, Nitti.

"In dictating the treaty of Versailles, nobody paid any attention whatever to the limitations of this preliminary treaty. It was simply decreed that Germany was to be held liable for all the Allies' costs incurred in the war. The basis for this action was furnished by the thesis of Germany's guilt for the war—an unscrupulously invented lie.

"German reparations already delivered and the losses of territory incurred through the dictates of Ver-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

A 300-year-old Secret

that is still a secret is the formula of alloy for making cymbals which has remained with one Turkish family since the seventeenth century. Read about it

Monday

in an Illustrated Magazine Feature

'Super-Farmer' Starts Soviets in Big Project

American "Wheat King" Begins Work of Organizing 10,000,000-Acre Scheme

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Thomas D. Campbell, who operates one of the largest farms in the world with purely mechanical methods, in the state of Montana, characterizes the Soviet plan of running 40 or 50 huge state farms as "the most stupendous work of agricultural reconstruction which any government has undertaken."

Mr. Campbell, who had been invited to Russia as an expert consultant by the State Grain Trust, which will manage the projected new big farms, said in an interview:

"I expect to remain in Moscow about a week, advising the grain trust regarding the proper size of farm units and the types of machinery most adaptable to local soil and climatic conditions. Inasmuch as rainfall charts and other relevant agricultural information has all been collected here, I will not visit the region of the farms, but may quite possibly do so next summer when the work of development is in full swing.

"Operating a 95,000-acre farm in Montana, I acquired experience regarding the types of tractors and other machines most suitable for use under varying conditions and I shall place this experience at the disposal of the Soviet grain trust. Their programs are on a huge scale, projecting the development of 10,000,000 acres with the most modern mechanical methods, and will doubtless require the importation of a considerable amount of American machinery."

ONTARIO COMPLAINS COST OF GOVERNMENT IS MUCH TOO HIGH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—That "the cost of government is unnecessarily high for a country of Canada's size and population, and that over-government and duplication of governing functions create an increasing burden of taxation on all classes of people" is the contention of the Ontario associated boards of trade and chambers of commerce, which presented a resolution to this effect before the Federal Cabinet.

The delegation, headed by Cecil Bethune, urged upon the Government the appointment of a royal commission to consider ways and means of reducing such costs.

The delegation also asked for greater protection and encouragement of the shipbuilding industry in the Dominion and especially on the Great Lakes, reduction in the income tax to the level of the United States schedules and increased federal grants toward protection at level crossings.

TIME ELEMENT TAKES FRONT IN CRUISER ISSUE

President Renews Original Stand That No Limit Be Set for Construction

WASHINGTON (AP)—As an issue in the cruiser bill controversy, the clause in the proposed measure requiring that construction on the ships called for begin within three years had moved to the front today.

It became known Friday that President Coolidge still felt that the time clause should be eliminated, and this is thought to have given opponents of the bill in its present form a further rallying point. There had been discussion of the time clause, previously, and Senator Borah said if that were stricken out, he would not oppose the bill.

The President holds the opinion that the time clause should be eliminated because of budget considerations, and not because of any objection on his part to the building of the cruisers in the near future. Regardless, he is insistent that the clause should be taken out of the measure.

Hale Sticks to Guns

The President's stand has not altered the determination of Chairman Hale of the Naval Affairs Committee, to leave the time clause intact. The fight over that particular section of the measure came up when the bill was passed by the House last year. President Coolidge expressed his views then, but the House left in the provision requiring that construction on the 15 cruisers provided for begin within three years.

One reason why Senator Hale desires the time clause left in is because it would do away with the necessity for a conference on the measure with the House if the rest of the provisions go through intact. Mr. Hale, and other supporters of the bill, also feel that repeal of the time clause might delay indefinitely the construction of the ships and make the program to strengthen the Navy of dubious effect.

Some Still Seek Decrease

Another point at issue that has been more or less in the background is the desire of some senators to decrease the number of cruisers called for in the bill to 10 or 5.

Senator Bingham of Connecticut raised a new question to be threshed out when he proposed an amendment to the House provision requiring the building of eight of the cruisers in government navy yards. He would leave where and by whom the cruisers are to be built, to the Secretary of the Navy.

A sidelight on the cruiser discussion was President Coolidge's attitude toward Senator Borah's amendment to the bill, for the calling of an international conference for the codification of maritime law. As a theory, the President thinks the plan is splendid, but he doubts its feasibility, and he also doubts Senate ratification of any treaties coming from a conference of that nature.

GRAND OPERA TO VIE WITH THE SIDE SHOW

Wisconsin State Fair Crowds Get Choice Next Summer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Grand opera at a state fair is promised here next summer. The Chicago Civic Opera and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra will be represented by 40 "stars" on the entertainment program of the Tri-state Fair Sept. 2-6, the management announces.

Officials consider this one of the most unusual steps in the history of fairs in the United States.

Hot Water Provides Cheap Snow "Shovel"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pueblo, Colo.

HOT water, as a waste product from ice plants and other factories of the city, has been put to an exceptionally good use here by the city highway department.

The street sprinklers and flushers are filled with the hot water and driven to the down-town streets. With one sprinkler following another, both directing streams of hot water on to the pavement, snow and ice melt immediately and are drained away. The hot water, obtained free, saves the city large amounts usually spent on shoveling and hauling snow off the streets.

FARMERS MUST TRY SELF-HELP, BALDWIN SAYS

Industry Too Vast for State Support, Premier Urges, at Burns and Scott Meeting

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott provided Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, with the theme for a political speech with which he fired the opening shot of the general election campaign in Scotland. Speaking in Dundee, Mr. Baldwin declared Burns to have been "just a farmer without capital—a greater master of poetry than of buying and selling." No one today, he said, could call agriculture "highly prosperous," but there was no doubt, in Scotland at any rate, that it was "maintaining its efficiency."

No government in this country today, he continued, could "support artificially an industry as great as agriculture is, and conducted as it is in so many varied and completely dissimilar conditions. We can assist farmers in organization. We can help them, as we have done by the bill recently passed, in the matter of the provision of credit. It is in taking advantage of all the facilities available that the farmer can hope to maintain and improve his position."

Besides agriculture, Burns was also interested in the rights of women, and three years after the French Revolution, Mr. Baldwin said, he had made "this very pertinent observation: 'Amid the mighty fuss, just let me mention that the rights of women merit some attention.' He little thought," Mr. Baldwin added, amid laughter and cheers, "that that attention would come from a Tory Prime Minister,"

The reference was to the recent Conservative bill enfranchising women over 21 on the same terms as men.

While Burns was "the people's poet," Mr. Baldwin said, Scott was "the people's story-teller." The two men were "so different in many ways, but equally of imperishable genius. Passion, humor, courage and pride they shared alike—pride in man and in country. But their humanity—and this is their appeal—was universal in its sympathy. Perhaps more than any other two men, they molded the character of the Scotsman for the last century."

POLAR PLANE RADIO SIGNALS 10,000 MILES

NEW YORK (AP)—A plane hundreds of feet above the antarctic ice pack has communicated with the radio station of the New York Times, 10,000 miles away.

New York Greets Captain Fried and Men of Rescue Ship America

CAPT. GEORGE FRIED — Wide World

Of the S. S. America, With the Insulated Receiving Coil of the Kolster Compass Which Made It Possible for Him to Find the Italian Steamer Florida. Captain Fried Also Used the Radio Compass When He Rescued the Crew of the Antinoe in 1926.

Smiling Skipper Honored for Second Time for Bravery at Sea—Marconi Sends Congratulations—Throng Roars Welcome

NEW YORK (AP)—Representatives of two nations, the army and navy, and civil authorities joined to pay homage to Captain George Fried and his crew.

The public welcome for the rescuers of 32 Italian sailors from the sinking freighter Florida began with a greeting to Captain Fried and his men when the United States liner reached Quarantine.

Mrs. George Fried, wife of the master of the America and Mrs. Anna Manning, mother of Chief Officer Harry Manning, who commanded the rescuers' lifeboat, were invited to accompany the welcoming party on the city tug Macon.

Mayor Walker headed the official party, which included Police Commissioner Whalen, Rear Admiral Louis R. De Steiguer, commanding Brooklyn Navy Yard, Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding the Second Corps Area; Emanuele Grazzi, Italian Consul-General, and members of the Mayor's welcoming committee to distinguished visitors.

Arrangements provided that the tug Macom escort the liner to her pier at Hoboken while river craft along the route salute the ship, with siren blasts and plumes of high flung spray from the fire tugs.

After a parade up Broadway Captain Fried, Chief Officer Manning, Nelson Smith, chief radio operator, and the members of the lifeboat crew were to pass between the lines of a guard of honor of soldiers and sailors at the City Hall steps and be escorted to the aldermanic chamber to receive the medal of the city presented by the Mayor.

Marconi himself sent congratulations to Captain Fried and the America's wireless operators through David Sarnoff, executive vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America.

"Please convey my most sincere congratulations to Captain Fried and the wireless operators for most gallant rescue of my countrymen on the Florida," Senator Marconi said. "You will understand I am also proud of important part wireless has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Mrs. Howe Wins Squash Racquets Championship

Defeats Mrs. G. W. Wightman for United States Title

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Westen, Mass., and the Union Boat Club, Boston, today captured the first official United States women's squash racquets championship from Mrs. George W. Wightman of the Harvard Club, one of the most famous players in tennis history, in three straight games, 17—15, 15—12, 15—11. Mrs. Howe broke into squash racquets' limelight as winner of the first women's squash racquets championship in the United States, the Massachusetts state title, now held by Miss Eleonora R. Sears of Boston.

Due to the limited space in the gallery, it was packed to its capacity fully an hour before the match started. Only women were admitted, and there were 55 of them in the seats, while others stood at every vantage spot that was offered.

Mrs. Howe's play proved her to be a good court general, as she played Mrs. Wightman's backhand, which is the weakest part of her game, and also pushed the play as fast as she could stand it herself. Toward the end of the match, Mrs. Wightman was breathing hard, and, while she played several fine shots, her errors overshadowed these. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club, Boston, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman, Harvard Club of Boston, 17—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Florida Welcomes "the Next Administration"

Wide World

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover Arriving at the Belle Island Estate of J. C. Penney. Miami's City Administration Also Is Represented in the Person of Mayor Sewell (in White).

Tribes Threaten Afghan Capital

Rout Forces of King and Close In on Kabul—Rebellion Looms

MOSCOW (AP)—Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, is menaced by the Jalalabad tribes. Habibullah Khan is fighting to retain his seat on the throne which he ascended scarcely more than a week ago.

The Jallalabad forces are under the leadership of Alliajmethan (presumably Ali Ahmed Khan, at one time ally of former King Amanullah). Habibullah sent an advance guard to deal with this threat to his reign and in a pitched battle the King's forces were routed.

Following up this advantage the main Jalalabad force reached Jegdalik, 30 miles from Kabul on one of the main routes. They sent out a flanking column, which crossed the region of the Tarao and attacked Jebulseraj. This made a new menace to the north of the capital.

To the south of Kabul the population of the fertile Locar River valley has not submitted to the new Government, and in this lies a possible further threat to Habibullah.

HOOVER TO HAVE DECIDING VOICE IN RADIO POLICY

Issue Hinges on Excepting Communications From Antitrust Laws

POOLING WITH CABLES ADVOCATED BY MANY

Economic, Political and Social Factors Involved in Problem Nation Is to Solve

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI—As President, Herbert Hoover will have the power, responsibility and opportunity of determining the future of communications, particularly that of radio, in the Nation.

Upon him, primarily, will develop the decision of whether an exception to the anti-trust laws as relating to the country's wire, cable and aerial communications should be made so as to permit them to be unified into one vast inter-related system as now exists in Great Britain, or whether they should continue in their present state of domestic and foreign competition.

Through his appointive power to the Radio Commission, inception of policies and their execution by departments such as Attorney-General, leadership in legislation and in organizing public opinion, Mr. Hoover will be in position to determine the future course of the entire communications industry in the country.

Well Versed on Conditions

The problem presents a vast ramification of economic, political, social and international complications. Mr. Hoover is regarded as the one man best fitted to deal with the question, which, although in the popular thought is not as well known as the far more advertised farm and tariff revision issues, nevertheless almost, if not, their equal in importance, and is so considered by the President-elect.

Involved in the situation are the vital problems of national defense, protection and expansion of the Nation's ever-increasing foreign interests, and export trade. These two factors alone are sufficient to place the matter above routine affairs; leaving out the many other urgent phases.

Himself an engineer of unusual ability and experience, with his long knowledge of radio problems obtained through his work in this field as Secretary of Commerce and his grasp of domestic and international forces and factors, Mr. Hoover is equipped as perhaps no other in the country is to cope with this serious and delicate problem. Added to these qualifications he has the deep respect of the communications industry itself, which is no small factor in the situation.

Competition Is Vigorous

American communications consist of the Western Union land wires and cable lines, the Postal-Mackay system of land wires, cables and transoceanic radio, and the Radio Corporation of America, which has transoceanic aerial lines only but is allied with the International Telephone and Telegrapn Company which has cabled landing rights in most Central and South American countries and in many European countries. They are all in vigorous competition with one another and in turn against foreign companies in the international field.

The British communication interests, with the collaboration and participation of the government, have pooled their services in one vast combine with the result that its agencies are to be found in practically every country in the world. It is the most extensive and powerful communications combination in the world and of course is able to dominate to a large extent the international field in this vital element.

Mr. Hoover has publicly made no declaration of the question of communications, but it is known that the President-elect views in a favorable light the desirability of strengthening the structure of American communications. It is believed that Mr. Hoover favors consolidation, considering at all times the protection of the public's interest and needs. The tendency within the industry itself, particularly in radio, is to a unification of companies and allied interests.

Inclines to Pool Interests

Whether if Mr. Hoover decides that it is the best interests of the Nation that the communication agencies of the land be combined he can bring them together is a question. There is a strong inclination within the industry, at least some of its component elements such as radio, to pool interests. Yet certain elements have so far opposed any such policy. Would they be obdurate in the face of a definite governmental policy remains to be seen. The chances are that they would not; or if so could be forced into line.

Similarly, whether Mr. Hoover could prevail upon Congress to amend the existing law so that such a program of unification could be put through is also a moot issue. The advantages would be in his favor. Congress has for some years and is now engaged in formulating railroad consolidation legislation. Its actual consideration by the houses is certain during the next Congress.

It is a project that Mr. Hoover is deeply interested in and hopes to see put into operation during his Administration. The whole trend of economic thought is toward such consolidation of mutual interests, provided the Government can pre-

serve a control sufficient to safeguard the public against monopolistic operations.

That Mr. Hoover proposes to deal with this communications problem is known. It is authoritatively understood that it was one of the great tasks he had in view when in his final speech of his presidential campaign in St. Louis, Mo., he stressed the desirability of continuing in the President's office the policy he pursued as Secretary of Commerce of giving industry the chance to solve its problems through the conciliatory co-operation of the Government.

As Secretary of Commerce he succeeded in helping the lumber, building trades and numerous other industries to overcome limitations by helping themselves without going to Congress. Mr. Hoover is said to be hopeful of doing the same for the telephone, telegraph, cable and radio companies.

Actors' Equity Rule on Agents Put Under Ban

Temporary Injunction Halts Enforcement—"Coercion" Is Criticized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The action of the Actors' Equity Association of Sept. 21 last, in establishing a ruling against personal representatives of actors and theatrical agencies who do not hold permits from Equity, has just been enjoined by Judge Frank J. Coleman of the Federal Court, with a temporary injunction restraining enforcement of the rule. The association was described by Judge Coleman as "a labor union which controls the supply of actors and actresses in the legitimate and musical comedy fields."

As the text of Judge Coleman's opinion had not yet reached them, officials of Equity declined to comment on the injunction or make any statement regarding the action that might be taken by the association as a result of Judge Coleman's decision. Equity, it was said, originally established the ruling to combat alleged extortionate commissions which its investigation showed were frequently charged by such agencies and personal representatives. The effect of the injunction, should it be made permanent, would be serious and far-reaching in the theatrical profession.

"It is apparent to me," Judge Coleman said in his opinion, "that the purpose the Actors' Equity Association has in mind is not merely to regulate the agreements between its members and their personal representatives, but also coercion to compel personal representatives to agree to abandon contracts previously made. The means of coercion is the threat to remove their future business. The organization of the theatrical business in New York is such that the Actors' Equity Association can carry out its purpose under such a rule."

Named in the action, both as officials of the Actors' Equity Association and as individuals, were Frank Gillmore, executive secretary and treasurer of the association; John Emerson, president; Grant Mitchell, Grant Stewart and Paul Dulzell, officers. Mr. Emerson has resigned as president of Equity and was succeeded by Mr. Gillmore. The injunction followed the application of William Edelstein, who said he was a personal representative of actors.

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Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

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AIR ADVERTISER ADVISED TO END BLOCK BOOKING

Protest Against System Voiced by Former Member of Radio Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—National advertisers who spend thousands of dollars monthly to exploit their products over the air can put a stop to "the evil of block booking" by radio "chains" over night and soon will do so, in the opinion of H. A. Bellows, manager of WCCO, the Northwest pioneer radiocasting station, and formerly member of the Federal Radio Commission.

Mr. Bellows was the first radio station manager to openly oppose the system of block booking by the national chains and canceled all his contracts with the National Broadcasting Company.

Relief Method Available

"The remedy is a simple one and unless chain operators change conditions soon, they will find corrective measures forced upon them," Mr. Bellows said here upon his return from Washington, where he laid the whole matter of block booking before a committee of the House.

"Under the present system advertisers who use the chain have no choice as to which stations are to be used by them. They contract with the chain operator for a certain amount of distribution and they get it, but they have nothing to say when it comes to deciding which stations shall broadcast their programs. They take what the chain gives them and must be satisfied. This prevents proper and equitable distribution and often keeps an advertiser out of a section in which he might wish to campaign for his product.

Many Clients Dissatisfied

"Already the plan is meeting with objections from the advertisers who would much prefer to select the stations they wish to relay their programs to. This dissatisfaction will continue to grow until eventually the advertisers themselves will put an end to the block-booking system by demanding the privilege of selecting stations over which they wish to exploit their products. When the advertisers force the issue block booking will be done away with. I can think of no better remedy than the one already in the hands of the men who pay the bill.

"WCCO has 30 clients now and every one of them is dissatisfied with the present arrangement. Managers of other stations are having similar trouble. As conditions get worse station operators will be compelled to join with the advertisers in protecting against the block booking evil and then will come the upheaval that will put an end to the practice. The problem can be solved without additional regulations or legislation. Unless action is taken soon by the radiocasters and their advertisers, the Federal Commission or Congress will step in and handle the situation."

Reform Sought by Independent Film Producers

(Continued from Page 1)

ment, claiming basic patents, has agreements with the producers of film that such film shall not be leased for reproduction on machines not made or approved by it. The reproduction equipment of this manufacturer is expensive and the company is far behind in its installations.

"From such study as I have been able to give the matter in the short time that has elapsed since I took active charge of the Allied States Association, I have concluded that the restrictions in question are clearly outside the power of the parties to impose. I can see no substantial difference between such restrictions and the ones which were held illegal in the suits brought by the Government against the Motion Picture Patents Company and the United Shoe Machinery Company.

"There is a deep-seated feeling in exhibitor circles that there should be more equity and less law in the practice of arbitration in the industry."

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY CAUSES WET ANOMALY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Diplomatic immunity is responsible for the curious anomaly of armed soldiers of the United States guarding truckloads of liquor to be delivered at the various embassies and legations in the national capital. James N. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, asked by Emanuel Celler (D.), Representative of New York, to state the amount of such liquors brought into Washington, has just refused, citing a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1923, that the Treasury Department could not give out such information in view of the diplomatic status.

Diplomatic privileges are accorded embassies and legations in all parts of the world. America's dry act, however, produces a striking effect in the capital. The theory is that the land and buildings occupied by an embassy are in effect on foreign soil, protected by the foreign flag. Without invitation, an official of the United States Government may not step across the threshold of any of these embassies. The foreign laws are in force, and these do not take cognizance of the dry act.

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Dominions Held to Have Been Snag Retarding Treaty

Negotiations May Be Accelerated Now That United States Senate Has Ratified

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Consultations with the dominions concerning the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty are still unfinished, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed at Downing Street, in connection with the reported statement of Frank B. Kellogg that he is anxious to see the treaty signed before the new President takes office on March 4.

The long delay of 11 months since Washington submitted the proposed draft to London is stated to be partly due to the fact that the peace pact negotiations intervened. Not only were diplomats kept busy with conversations which finally led to the treaty of Paris, but the latter document obviously has such an important bearing on the question of arbitrating disputes that it was impossible to continue the discussion on the arbitration treaty till the fate of the peace pact was finally settled.

It is an open secret that the original draft arbitration treaty as submitted to France was regarded by many influential people here as not quite applicable to Britain, especially if the treaty is to include the self-governing dominions. Moreover, as there is a specific reservation in the United States draft concerning the American Monroe Doctrine, some authorities would also like to include a reference to what has been called the British Monroe Doctrine, outlined by Austen Chamberlain in correspondence with Washington prior to the signature of the Peace Pact.

Another difficulty is that a reservation is proposed in the new arbitration treaty to appeal strict classes of disputes which can be sent for conciliation under the Bryan Treaty of 1914, whereas hitherto there has been no limitation on the conciliation process, but only on arbitration.

Nevertheless now the Treaty of Paris has been ratified by the United States Senate and is likely to be ratified by Britain at an early date it is hoped to be found possible to expedite negotiations.

FLYING PATROL BOAT PASSES NAVY TESTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Successful tests of a new type patrol flying boat manufactured in Buffalo have just been made by naval officers at the United States Navy Yards in Washington, D. C., according to advices received by the Consolidated Aircraft Company, the manufacturer here. The ship is a huge all-metal-body monoplane with a wing spread of 100 feet and a length of 60 feet. It has a cruising radius of 3000 miles.

In the event of acceptance of the model by the navy, orders for six more of the same type are expected. Final tests by the navy will take another month.

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Ask your Grocer or Provision Dealer for it and if he does not keep it call up Kenmore 3256, and we will call on him.

Mask of Microphone Covers Industry of Outstanding Size

Growth Depicted by Head of Company Whose Revenues Reach $11,000,000 a Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The story of the mushroom growth of radio, described as "the economic phenomenon of the age," was told by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, the man who admitted he receives 500,000 letters a year.

Behind the mask of the microphone from which kitchen recipes and symphony orchestras are sent into a third of all the homes of the United States is an intricate business and technical operation probably surpassing in complexity that in any other field of business. The amazing rise of the industry was told in several days' testimony by Mr. Aylesworth before the House Merchant Marine Committee considering the White bill.

Although the N. B. C. is only two years and two months old, its revenues from sponsored programs have already grown from $160,000 a year to $11,000,000 a year—in 1928. Even now, however, the company does not make both ends meet, Mr. Aylesworth declared, and the last year was concluded with $290,000 "in the red," not including depreciation costs for obsolescence. The company that sends music and voices into loudspeakers over the continent, spent $2,000,000 last year in telephone leases, and paid out $5,000,000 to performers.

Traveled Far to Go Mile

As an instance of technical problems, Mr. Aylesworth told how the New Year's Day football game on the Pacific Coast was sent into the city of Los Angeles. The game was played a mile or so outside of the city. Instead, however, of linking up the city direct with the field, the announcements traveled all the way to New York by a telephone wire hired at cost of $4000 or $5000 for the occasion and came back over the regular connecting wire through the "chain" of N. B. C. stations to Los Angeles—a mile away. Even so, listeners in Boston and California got the minute-by-minute reports simultaneously.

At present there are 90 separate organizations advertising over the NBC networks, Mr. Aylesworth said, transmitting recipes and opera, back and forth across the continent forthe 16 hours a day the chain is in operation, from the first setting-up exercises at 6:45 a. m. to the last jazz band at midnight.

Mechanics Vie With Music

The mechanical difficulties which combine with the financial and musical problems of this latest of the arts, were touched upon by Mr. Aylesworth in contrasting the work of station WEAF, in New York City, the only station owned outright by the company with the competing station of WOR on the Columbia chain. Station WEAF starts from its Long Island site with 50,000 watts but reaches Manhattan, 22 miles distant, with only 5000 watts, he said, due to "fading" induced by New York's gigantic skyscrapers.

Station WOR, located right on the outskirts of the metropolis, comes into many parts of the city better than WEAF, although it has only 5000 watts. Something about the Bronx helps that locality to catch WEAF better, Mr. Aylesworth said; while WOR seems, for some reason, to give better reception in New Jersey and Brooklyn.

6000 Performers a Month

The NBC officials now put 6000 performers before the microphone every month. In conjunction with the Radio Corporation of America, the company operates stations WJZ, New York, and WRC, Washington. The other 55 independently owned stations subscribe to the network programs. Wherever such programs have been introduced in a locality, "sales of radio sets have doubled within 30 days," Mr. Aylesworth said.

Members of the House committee questioned the witness closely on competitive practices. It was brought out that, of 40 cleared channels set aside by the Federal Radio Commission, stations connected with the N. B. C. now operate on 32 of such channels.

"Don't blame us for getting the companies; blame the companies for getting us," said Mr. Aylesworth. He added 150 applications for NBC programs are now pending. He blamed competition for the fact that the NBC asks subscribing stations not to take programs from other chains.

FEBRUARY SPECIAL

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Actual $95 value. For balance of month only at..... $62.50

Mail orders carefully filled

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Next Interest Day Feb. 11

One purpose of saving is to prepare you for opportunity with ready cash. It takes little to start your saving in this bank.

Deposits over $24,900,000
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Recent Dividend Rate 4½%

All-Weather Plane Is Sought in Tests

Guggenheim Fund Enlarges Experiments to Make Flying Safe in All Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prof. William Brown of the department of aeronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been named to aid in the experiments in all-weather flying being made by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, according to the announcement just made by Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund.

Professor Brown will serve as technical assistant to Lieut. James H. Doolittle, director of the fund's full-flight laboratory, which was established for the purpose of studying an airplane in actual flight through all kinds of weather conditions, particularly fog flying.

The increase in the amount of work and the interest shown by cooperating agencies, which now include the War, Navy and Commerce Departments, as well as a number of large companies with engineering laboratories, was responsible for the appointment, Mr. Guggenheim said.

"In brief, the purpose of these experiments," Mr. Guggenheim said, "is to make the airplane entirely independent of meteorological conditions, regardless of what type of weather may develop in transit or exist at the landing fields."

The planes to be used in the tests are being equipped with all the latest developments for maintaining stability at all altitudes, for finding the exact altitude above the ground and for determining direction when flying blind.

The fund now has two airplanes for experimental use—a Vought Corsair and a consolidated training-type plane.

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BAILEY'S pressing of men's trousers furnishes just the correct style

And "clean clothes wear longer and look better."

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ANOTHER SPECIAL

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Professionally made movies to show at home, sell and rent, at low prices.

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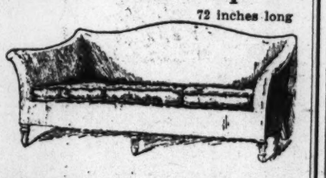
Special Apartment Davenport

Down cushions, all hair filling, mahogany legs, attractive denim. Made on the premises..... $125.00



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New Light Shed on Washingtons by Virginia Find

Family Papers, Long Hidden in Old Trunk, Shown in Capitol

WASHINGTON (AP)—A newly discovered trunk that had belonged to George Washington's only sister, Betty, containing more than 2000 original papers of the first President's family and contemporaries has been brought to the Capitol by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, historian of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and Henry Woodhouse, president of the Aerial League of America.

The trunk and documents were exhibited at the office of William Tyler Page, clerk of the House of Representatives and executive secretary of the commission.

A preliminary examination of the documents showed that they range in dates from 1753 to a century later and include the accounts of the estates of Col. Fielding Lewis, husband of Betty. They also contained records kept during the Revolution. Professor Hart said the collection was a valuable addition to documents dealing with the first President.

The trunk was found near Fredericksburg, Va., at the home of Mrs. Frank Taylor, a descendant of Betty Washington, living at Sealston, Va.

BURN'S SKILL AS FARMER

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — Commenting on a statement recently made by the Duke of Montrose to the effect that Burns was not cut out for a farmer, Rev. E. Sherwood Gunson, in a letter to the Glasgow Herald, observes that the poet won a government premium of two guineas for the best sample bushel of flaxseed grown in Scotland.

Personal Stationery

100 Printed Envelopes
200 Printed Sheets
50 Plain Sheets
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Any name and address, printed on high grade white bond paper in dark-blue ink.

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CENSOR'S POWER OVER 'TALKIE' IS TESTED IN COURT

Editors Advocate Granting Same Freedom as Actors on Stage Enjoy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The authority of motion picture censorship boards to control the exhibition of talking "movies" is at issue in injunction proceedings which have just been argued before the New York State Supreme Court here.

Justice Edward J. Glennon has reserved decision in the case in which the Pathe Exchange seeks to restrain the censors from rescinding licenses issued for silent films to which audible dialogue was later added. The defendant in the action is James Wingate, director of the motion picture division of the State Department of Education, and state film censor.

Editors Urge Freedom

Coincidently with the court hearing the Pathe Exchange made public a group of statements by well known editors which urged that the talking picture be given the same freedom from censorship as is enjoyed by actors on the legitimate stage.

The editors include Arthur Brisbane, H. L. Mencken, Harry Chandler, R. G. Calvert, Carl B. Adams, Frank P. Glass, Roy W. Howard and others.

The court action was the outgrowth of a dispute over the licensing of a photoplay. The picture was originally approved by the censor after viewing it as a silent play. A subsequent application was made for license to show the picture in connection with synchronized dialogue and music, which was refused.

The Pathe Exchange obtained a temporary injunction restraining the censor from revoking the exhibition licenses because of the introduction of sound. The petition that the injunction be made permanent was the point at issue in the hearing before Justice Glennon.

Finds Authority Exceeded

Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for the Pathe Exchange, declared that in attempting to censor sound, the film censor was reading into the law authority not granted to him. He maintained that the duties of the censor were clearly and specifically limited to passing upon the visual aspects of the photoplay.

Affidavits for the defendants were submitted at the hearing in which it was declared that the use of mechanical devices for the reproduction of dialogue requires changes which automatically void the license granted for the silent picture.

"The facial expression and the words emanating from the lips of the actors as portrayed on the screen are given out through a mechanical device and constitute an inseparable act," the affidavit declares.

"Consequently when such sounds are produced in dialogue or spoken parts, they become, in effect, a part of the film itself and must necessarily be deemed to be covered by the statute which requires review by the director of the motion picture division."

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60 cents per pound
Parcel post 10 cents extra.

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Four other stores in and around Boston

Rug Cleaning and Oriental Repairing

Our Watchwords Are *"Courtesy and Service"*

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Roxbury, Mass.
Rug Cleaners for 70 Years
Highland 4100—4101—4102

KING ZOGU ORDERS ALBANIAN CLEAN-UP

TIRANA, Albania (AP)—King Zogu of Albania has directed his Prime Minister to begin cleaning up Albania's national house by dropping useless or incompetent Government employees, cutting out waste, exterminating graft, increasing efficiency, and extending hours of work.

TO REVISE WORLD COURT LAWS

GENEVA (AP)—A meeting of experts, including Elihu Root of the United States, to study revision of the World Court statutes has been convoked for March 11 at Geneva.

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MOST REMARKABLE KICKERNICK OFFER

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Confidence Is "Interest" Paid on Integrity

Andrew Carnegie once said: "A great business is seldom if ever built up except on lines of the strictest integrity." The founder of this institution, back in 1847, commenced business with a capital of $700 . . . but the great underlying principle he invested in that year was *integrity*. In the eighty-one intervening years since then, that principle has been drawing interest. It is the confidence of four generations of satisfied customers.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY
BOSTON

DRIVERS' DESIRE TO AVOID CITIES AFFECTS TRADE

Tendency to Dodge Crowded Centers Stirs Merchants to Facilitate Traffic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Merchants and other business men are looking into the matter of the avoidance of cities by touring motorists.

The National Touring Board of the American Automobile Association sent out questions on the subject to thousands of motorists in various sections and out of every hundred who answered 71 per cent declared that they preferred to avoid urban centers when possible.

The reasons given were as follows:

1—Reluctance to run the gantlet of city congestion.
2—Inadequate sign posting of through streets.
3—Loss of valuable time.
4—Confusion regarding traffic regulations and consequent traffic hazards.
5—Lack of parking space.

Finds Remedy Possible

Thomas P. Henry, president of the national motoring body, asserted that while congestion is a deep-rooted national ailment, the basic trouble is unnecessarily aggravated by other traffic conditions which can be readily cured by the cities themselves.

"Why can't our large cities mark their main highways and their important turns leading to these? Failure to do this results in the visiting motorists often floundering helplessly through the whirlpool of city traffic and serving to intensify the confusion and the danger.

"Why need the visiting motorist continue to fear the traffic regulations of a strange city, now that every community in the land has before it a municipal traffic ordinance developed by nationally known experts after years of study?

Parking Could Be Improved

"Parking space is everywhere at a premium. But here again is a problem that the adopton of the uniform municipal traffic ordinance would help. It is well worth the while of all cities to consider what can be done to provide parking space for the strangers within their gates.

"If the difficulties of transit were less, there is no doubt that the majority of motorists would prefer to see and ofen stop over in the cities on their route. They realize that in passing them by they miss much of interest and educational value.

"The longer the cities delay in eliminating as much as possible the difficulties that confront the visiting motorist, the more imperative will become the demand for belt lines around cities, against the establishment of which business interests have in many instances protested."

PEASANTS OF FRANCE ORGANIZE TO DEMAND PART IN GOVERNMENT

PARIS (AP)—French peasants have begun organization of their own party similar to that which is now in power in Rumania and to the peasant parties in Czechoslovakia and Germany.

At an organization meeting, messages of sympathy were read from the heads of various peasant parties throughout Europe. The temporary president of the meeting, M. Fleurant, then made an address in which he declared that 48 per cent of the French population was agricultural and that it should have more representation in the country's affairs.

The new party will be called the Agricultural and Peasant Party and will begin contesting seats.

COUNT BETHLEN HALTS REVISION OF TRIANON

BUDAPEST (AP)—The Premier, Count Bethlen, told Parliament that it would be unwise at this juncture to raise the question of revision of the Treaty of Trianon, by which the allied and associated powers delimited the new kingdom after the World War. He said that such efforts not only would compromise the reconstruction work and progress of the last decade but would jeopardize the future prospects for modification of the treaty.

Reparations Experts Begin to Reach Paris

Owen D. Young Is Regarded as Probable Chairman of New Committee

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Members of the new expert committee on reparations are beginning to arrive and preparations for opening the session are in full swing. Kengo Kori and Takashi Aoki, Japan's representatives, have reached Paris; and Albert Lirelli, who watched Italy's interests on the Dawes commitee, has been able to confer with Emile Moreau, governor of the Bank of France and M. Senlot, a French member. Already there is talk as to who will be chairman of the expert committee, and there is a unanimous feeling in France, which extends, in fact, throughout Europe, that Owen D. Young should fill this office.

Mr. Young's desire that some other man than he should direct the work of the expert committee is fully appreciated here, but it is felt that if he is urged sufficiently by everyone his objections will be overcome. He is regarded not only as the most conspicuous member of the committee but as the most experienced. Having an American chairman would not mean, in European eyes, shifting the burden of responsibility for the outcome of the deliberations onto the shoulders of America. On the contrary, the United States is held as being the most impartial of the powers in its attitude toward German reparations, and therefore an American would be most suitable to occupy the disinterested and mediating post of chairman.

J. Pierpont Morgan's presence on the committee is highly welcomed in France, where the services in aid of France rendered by the banking group which he heads are not forgotten. His meetings here not long ago with Raymond Poincaré and other prominent government officials are felt now to have made him specially cognizant of the French viewpoint on these matters.

In connection with the desire to make Mr. Young chairman, support is found in Senator Bérenger's article in Actualités, in which he speaks of finding "unanimous accord" here, adding that the choice of him is most significant. Pertinax, in Echo de Paris, has already dubbed the new committee the "Young committee."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

Semi-Colonial Design Followed in Minnesota Edifice

VIRGINIA Minn. — Dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at 711 South Fifth Avenue, here, was reported by the Queen City Sun in part as follows:

"Interest in Christian Science was first evident in Virginia, Minnesota, in 1906. Since that time the growth of the church has been steady, and in April, 1928, plans and specifications were submitted for an edifice. The building was begun in May and completed in September. By October it was free of all indebtedness and dedication followed.

"The building is semicolonial in style. The exterior is rough drag stucco in warm ivory with white trim. The auditorium, with a seating capacity of 130, and anterooms are finished in rough drag plaster, tinted in old ivory. The woodwork is ivory and the doors and pews are of contrasting oak. A generous number of windows supply a soft amber light.

"The Christian Science reading room, formerly located in the Merchants State Bank building, is now situated in the new church edifice."

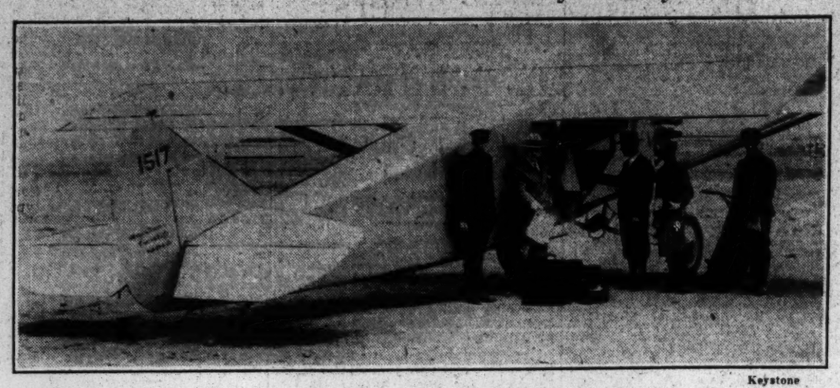
MR. HUGHES STRESSES NEED OF BAR REFORM

NEW YORK (AP) — Charles E. Hughes has called on the full bar, the bench and the community at large to co-operate in reforming maladministration of justice.

Mr. Hughes cited what he considered the fundamental evils surrounding the New York bar, including delays, favoritism, archaic procedure, misuses of the jury system, and improper solicitation.

He spoke at a dinner given by the Bronx Bar Association as a testimonial to him before his departure to serve as a member of the World Court.

Aerial Conference Room for Busy Realty Man



Keystone

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Culver and Daughter, Patricia, With Their Pilot, Lieutenant Dickson, Ready to Take Off From Los Angeles in Their Private Stinson-Detroiter Monoplane.

Office on Wings to Widen Horizon of Realty Trade

National Association Head to Tour Country, Holding Conferences in Air

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Real estate is to do business on the wing.

Harry H. Culver of Los Angeles and Culver City, Calif., who has just been installed president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, has announced that he will conduct association business and make official visits in an airplane equipped as a business office.

With the intention of devoting practically all of his time to association affairs, Mr. Culver has made plans for five airplane tours of the United States and Canada, on which he will have contact with each of the 633 local real estate boards who have membership in the organization.

The plane which Mr. Culver will convert into an office, in order to make his visits as efficiently and quickly as possible, is a Stinson-Detroiter, six-passenger, inclosed monoplane, with a J6 Wright whirlwind 320 horsepower engine and an average speed of 125 to 150 miles. The plane will be piloted by Lieut. James B. Dickson, a former army aviator.

By using his winged office, the new president will be able to average two meetings daily with local boards, holding group meetings where localities are geographically situated so as to make it possible. On one of the five tours, visits to several cities in Mexico will be included.

Refueling in Air Began Decade Ago

Credit for First Successful Test Given by Records to Godfrey L. Cabot

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Refueling aircraft in flight—the method employed to enable the army Fokker Question Mark to remain aloft 150 hours in its record-breaking flight—is a feat not of recent development, but actually more than 10 years old.

This was revealed by records at the Department of Commerce. These showed that the credit for the first refueling of an airplane in flight belongs to Godfrey L. Cabot, former president of the National Aeronautical Association. He began tests on April 15, 1918, and on May 3 of that year he hooked a can of water placed on a triangular platform and lifted it into the cockpit of his plane.

Cabot's experiments continued and on Oct. 3, 1920, his aide, Lieutenant Harris, successfully caught and lifted into the cockpit a five-gallon can of gasoline, then turning the fuel into the plane's tanks.

First actual refueling of a plane from another occurred at Long Beach, Calif., in 1921, when Wesley May, a stunt flier, with a can of fuel strapped to his back, rode on top of a plane piloted by Frank M. Hawks. May seized the wing skid of a plane driven by Earl S. Daugherty, clambered aboard, and dumped the fuel into the gas tank.

Chain Newspaper Warning Sounded by Senator Harris

Possibility of Coloring News Against Public Interest Basis of His Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia has issued a statement giving his reasons for introduction of a bill proposing to deny second class mailing privileges to newspapers which shall hereafter be held in common ownership with any other newspaper.

"Almost every day we hear of newspapers being bought up by owners of a chain of newspapers," his statement said. "It does not require a great stretch of the imagination for one to realize how this condition of affairs can seriously jeopardize the public interest.

"Newspapers are mainly relied upon by the public for their information concerning the news of the world, and, in a large degree, newspapers lead and mold public sentiment on public questions.

"This being true, owners of newspapers with special interests to serve can, if they are so disposed, color their news and editorials in such manner as to mislead the public. Owners of great groups of newspapers, through the influence achieved by these newspapers, are given undue power over public opinion and are in a position to seriously affect, if not altogether destroy, what was intended by our forefathers to be a democratic form of government.

"My bill does not undertake to interfere with newspapers already under common ownership, but its purpose is to discourage, and if possible, prevent a man or set of men from acquiring and controlling several newspapers."

Australian Boys Hold Celebration on American Trip

Observe Australia Day on Tour to Culminate at Hoover's Inauguration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—The 150 boys, ranging in age from 14 to 17 years, who are members of the Young Australia League, observed Australia Day, Jan. 26, in the United States. They are due to reach Washington March 1. They are to attend the inauguration of President-elect Hoover March 4.

Australia Day stands for the founding of Australia (1788) and the proclamation of the Commonwealth (1901).

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The anniversary of the foundation of Australia as part of the British Empire was celebrated here. A commemoration service was held and a telegram expressing "gratitude to almighty God for the returning strength of His Majesty, the King" on the occasion of Australia's "one hundred and forty-first birthday," was sent to Buckingham Palace.

CENTURY-OLD FIRMS FORM NEW YORK CLUB

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The One Hundred Year Club of New York, composed of representatives of business firms which have existed at least 100 years, has just been formally organized. The membership of the club is composed of 200 or more industrial, merchandising and banking houses. The organization meeting was marked by a dinner at which Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the Advertising Club, presided.

Telegrams of greeting were received from Everett Sanders, secretary to President Coolidge; Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor James J. Walker and Alfred E. Smith, one-time Governor.

Italy's Navy Plan and Peace Policy Held Consistent

Government Wants Only Light Ships, Says Popolo Di Roma

ROME (AP)—The newspaper Popolo di Roma states that the naval building program just decided upon is entirely in accordance with Italy's peacefully bent maritime policy.

Italy, said the paper, does not intend to "follow in the wake of certain crazy naval policies practiced in various parts of the world, notwithstanding the spirit and letter of various treaties designed for the limitation of armanents."

The paper insisted the decision to build ships did not mean feverish construction but "keeps faith with our strong and serene line of conduct, conscious of the responsibility falling on Italy for the defense of our extremely long uncovered coast lines and our colonies in the Mediterranean, Africa, in the East and the Red Sea. In fact no accentuation is made in the normal rhythm of Italian construction. . . .

"The Government only wished to reconfirm its desire to pursue at least up to 1930 a program of construction of exclusively light craft. Big ships do not right now interest our navy."

The program calls for the laying down of two battle cruisers of 10,000 tons each, two scout cruisers of half that size, four destroyers and five submarines.

CHARGES BY CHINESE RUFFLE OPIUM PARLEY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Wang King-ky's insistence in his statement on the opium situation in China on the responsibility of the European powers for the illicit traffic in China greatly embarrassed the Advisory Opium Committee, since the Chinese representative's attacks on Japan, Britain and other concessionaries raised highly controversial political issues.

The committee decided not to embark on any discussion on the Chinese statement, but to print it in the minutes with the reservation that Wang King-ky was alone responsible for it.

River's Trick Proves Good Turn; Cast-Off Hamlet Grows to Town

Carter Lake District of Council Bluffs, Ia., Thrown Into Omaha, Neb., by Twist in Stream, Becomes Prosperous and Wins Right to Govern Itself

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—One of the queer pranks of the Missouri River is recalled in an Iowa Supreme Court decision sustaining a lower court verdict which permits the Carter Lake district of Council Bluffs, Ia., to establish an independent town government, though physically attached to Omaha.

Back in 1881, the Missouri River changed its course at this point. By cutting across a narrow neck of land within a loop that contained 1200 acres, this area was literally thrown over on the Nebraska side of the stream. Residents of this district have been entirely isolated from their own state ever since, which gave rise to many difficulties.

The only access to the Iowa side was by passing through Omaha and then crossing a toll bridge. Because the district was joined directly to Omaha, financial interests of this city began to develop it for home and factory sites, population increased, the Omaha street car system permeated it, and next to Carter Lake that was formed in the old river bed along a distance of five miles, many Omaha residents built summer homes.

But all taxes had to be paid across the river in Council Bluffs that, alleged the petitioners in the separation suit, returned almost nothing in benefits. However, Council Bluffs maintained a good grade school in the district to accommodate several hundred pupils, and the city procured water from Omaha. Other utilities the district bought from Omaha direct. Still, the matter of living on the Nebraska side of the Missouri and the necessity of passing through Omaha traffic and paying toll over a bridge owned by the street car company in order to reach their own city hall or courthouse for transaction of any legal business became too irksome to bear.

While the new town can never become an Omaha addition so long as it remains Iowa territory, Omaha is willing to be its unofficial protectorate, for the district shows great promise of growth, due to its close association with even the down town portion of this city. However, in time it is believed the states of Nebraska and Iowa will engage through legislation in a general trading program to disentangle the state boundary that the river has so utterly confused. For though the Carter Lake district remains on the Nebraska side of the stream, still on the Iowa side is much land that belongs to Nebraska and whose owners or occupants are as much inconvenienced as were the Carter Lake residents who have so recently won the right to secession from the city across the river.

Lord Melchett Seeks to Form British Council

With Internal Co-operation, He Says, the Nation's Industry Is Assured

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Discussion has taken place between the Rotary International (British section) and the delegations to the Mond-Turner conference of employers and employees which has been seeking to draw up a new code for the future industrial relations of this country.

Lord Melchett, formerly Sir Alfred Mond, in explaining to Rotarians a plan for the co-operation of the two branches of industry, declared that "if internal strife can be replaced by internal co-operation" there need be no fear for the future of industry in this country.

Lord Melchett regretted the fact that the employers have no single organized body to represent them, whereas the general council of the Trade Union Congress is able to speak with united authority. He said he is now engaged in negotiations for a confederation of employers and the Federation of British Industries, with a view to forming a national industrial council, and he hoped "something permanent" might be achieved.

The Manchester Guardian says editorially that the next few weeks should decide whether the negotiations are successful, but meanwhile "it cannot be disguised that the movement is not going too well."

Many employers, it is understood, are disturbed by Lord Melchett's recent decision to exclude trade unions unaffiliated with the Trade Union Congress from representation in the proposed national industrial council.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ida F. W. Foster, Portland, Me.
Jacob Hamilton, Stockholm, Sweden.
Mrs. Alice B. Nourse, Providence, R. I.
Rosemary E. Nourse, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Maud E. Brown, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Alice D. Linten, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Annie E. Seavey, Wrentham, Mass.
Mrs. Ellen Stuart, Ottawa, Canada.
Emily Campbell, Wrentham, Mass.
Anna M. Swan, Dorchester, Mass.

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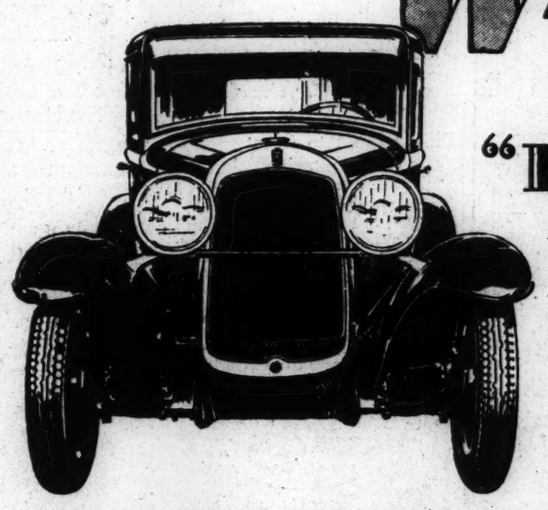

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Coupe $695; Coupe (with rumble seat) $725; Sedan $760; Sport De Luxe Roadster $850 (with rumble seat and extras). All Willys-Overland prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio, and specifications subject to change without notice.

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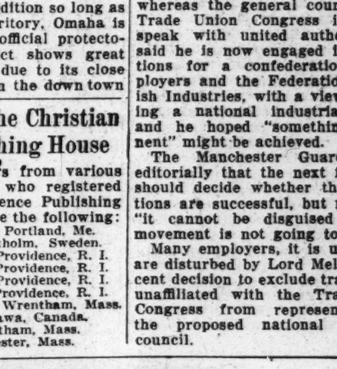
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R. C. A. IN LISTS FOR SUPREMACY IN SHORT WAVES

Counsel Charges Prejudice by Board—Denies Monopoly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Without mentioning the Universal Wireless Communication Company, the Radio Corporation Company of America for the first time publicly entered the lists as contender for the prize for which all radio organizations are now struggling, the inland communications service of the United States, utilizing the precious short waves.

Col. Manton Davis, counsel for R. C. A., presented his organization's side to the House Merchant Marine Committee in a carefully formulated statement, insisting that the Radio Corporation is not monopolistic in nature, and charging that the Federal Radio Commission was prejudiced against it in awarding the 40 short wave channels to the Universal Company.

"The organization in whose interest the Federal Radio Commission has indicated an intention to establish a monopoly in domestic radio service has yet to demonstrate through service its ability technically and otherwise actually to serve," Colonel Davis said.

Seek to Fix Value

Colonel Davis was asked if he agreed that the 40 short waves assigned Universal were worth $1,000,000 apiece, making a total concession of $40,000,000 as the stake for which the rival companies are contending.

"Any company which paid that sum for them would be welcoming the services of a receiver," Colonel Davis said. He added that it was extremely difficult to estimate their value.

Colonel Davis attacked the conditions under which Universal was awarded the short waves, and asserted that the experiment in which Universal is said to have shown its ability to carry on service on channels but one-fifth as wide as heretofore used was merely a laboratory demonstration. He challenged Universal's ability to carry through such results in actual operation.

"What others in America can do in radio, RCA can equal or surpass," he said. "RCA was not asked to compete in laboratory experiments, was not informed that such would be conducted, was not asked to observe or criticize experiments or to demonstrate in the laboratory or even in field circuits what it could actually do with respect to radio communication."

Weakness in Service

Colonel Davis pointed out that RCA had itself applied for 67 new short wave frequencies for domestic service. With these the company had planned to link up its international communications service now going on. Competing cable services, he said, at present refuse to transmit messages by wireless, even when marked "Via RCA." The one weakness in the company's position in message transmittal had been its dependence on Western Union and Postal to carry domestic messages. It proposed to set up a competing wireless service through 31 cities.

"The Federal Radio Commission has declared its intention to award to another organization all the channels now at its disposal for domestic service and has indicated that RCA may be awarded no channels permitting it to enter the field of domestic telegraphy," Colonel Davis said. "It is no answer to assert that RCA's applications have not actually been denied. . . . It is no answer to assert that as a result of negotiations with Canada, other channels may perhaps be made available."

Colonel Davis charged that charges of "propagandists" that the Federal Radio Commission had unduly favored RCA were "untrue" and that actually, "those assertions were intended by the propagandists to intimidate and to terrorize the Federal Radio Commission and to prevent, if possible, RCA receiving just and reasonable recognition."

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A House resolution authorizing the President to invite other nations to participate in the World's Fair in Chicago in 1933 was approved by the Senate Finance Committee.

A bill to reclassify the salaries of postmasters and employees in the postal service was introduced by James M. Mead (R.), Representative from New York. It would provide that the salaries be in even hundreds of dollars and graduated according to the receipts of the postoffices.

The House Military Affairs Committee favorably reported two bills to authorize the expenditure of $5,150,306 for the construction of buildings at various military posts in the United States, Panama and Hawaii, and $1,471,850 for construction at military posts in Porto Rico. Plans for allocation of the money were made public recently.

President Coolidge signed a bill granting an annual pension of $3000 to Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, widow of the Vice-President.

The four-department appropriation bill was signed by President Coolidge.

The House passed 743 bills on its private calendar, including a number of pension measures.

Reported purchases of arms by Bolivia in Europe aroused the anxiety of the State Department and Latin-American diplomats.

Agricultural tariff increases were advocated by a large number of witnesses before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Senate Public Lands Committee considers Walsh report on Sinclair Royalty Oil leases in the Salt Creek field.

House passed District of Columbia appropriation bill and more than 700 private bills.

Senate adjourned out of respect to memory of Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, former Senator.

BROADER TREND ALONG HUMANE LINES IS NOTED

Anti-Vivisection Leaders From Europe Find That Growth Is Widespread

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The practice of vivisection is a negation of the humane ideas which are finding increasing recognition in the world today and is a menace to continued social progress, according to the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon and Miss Lind-af-Hageby, who have just arrived here on a lecture tour of the United States and Canada. The Duchess of Hamilton is president of the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society of England, of which Miss Lind is honorary director and founder. Their tour will be made under the auspices of the American Anti-Vivisection Society.

Both the Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind in an interview here characterized the development of anti-vivisection sentiment in many countries as a significant aspect of the general trend toward a more humane order which finds its widest expression in the move to abolish war. They asserted that vivisection is primarily a contradiction of the moral laws and would undermine the fundamental ideas of humanity and justice on which civilization is based.

Vivisection is a negation of kindness, it is a menace to progress and is the greatest contradiction to the best instincts of our civilization," the Duchess of Hamilton said. "It could not be possible that any great good could come to humanity through the practice of anything so offensive and depraved as vivisection. If, indeed, vivisection could bring any great blessing to humanity, its merits should have been established long ago, for it has been practiced for a sufficiently long period to justify itself—if it could be justified.

"Instead of justification, we find that the maladies in regard to which vivisection research has been most extensively conducted are considerably on the increase. Interest in anti-vivisection grows as the futility of vivisection research is being more and more realized.

"The question of humane treatment of animals is almost, as it were, the foundation of civilization. The social system which admits that men may do as they please with animals will find that its members will exploit each other also whenever opportunity arises.

"The argument which supports vivisection will, when followed to its conclusion, also support war, enmity and greed."

Miss Lind characterized vivisection as "the basest form of rank materialism" and declared that it constitutes "a great social sin which cannot fail to bring its reactions to humanity."

As among the most important steps taken by the society of which she is honorary director, she mentioned its action in bringing the question before the League of Nations last September. The society now maintains a permanent humane exhibition in Geneva, she said, where there are numerous exhibits exemplifying the humane treatment of animals and of animal protection generally. A similar exhibition is maintained in London.

The Duchess of Hamilton and Miss Lind will lecture in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Pasadena, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Chicago and Boston, returning to New York about the middle of March.

Philadelphia to Greet Humanitarian Workers

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon accompanied by two of her co-workers, Miss Lind-af-Hageby, of Sweden and Miss Constance Delius, of London, will be the guests of the Philadelphia branch of the American Anti-vivisection Society at a special meeting of the local society to be held on Jan. 28 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. The three humanitarians arrived in America on Jan. 24 and their visit to Philadelphia is part of a speaking tour which will take them to Baltimore, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver and Victoria.

The Duchess and Miss Lind-af-Hageby were in Philadelphia attending the International Anti-vivisection Congress which was held here in 1926. At that time two of the special projects in which they were interested—the humane slaughter house in London and the humane center in Geneva—were under way. These have since been completed.

The aims of the Geneva humane center, as explained by its patrons, are as follows:

"To impress visitors that the protection of animals is not a side issue which anyone can shirk because it does not touch him or her as an individual. The exhibit shows that in the matter of food, clothes, transport, convenience and sport, everybody is 'mixed up' with the animal world.

"To emphasize that the recognition of the rights of animals and the enactment of legislation for their better protection are matters profoundly affecting the peace of the world because the peace of the world can only be built on the improvement of the human character. Thus the promoters of the exhibit claim that the mission which has brought them to Geneva is closely associated with the League of Nations."

Friends of Animals

DUCHESS OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON

MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY

Homeless Greeks Looking to Loan

Refugees, Housed in Tents, Await Ratification by the United States Senate

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Since large numbers of refugees in Greece are still housed in temporary barracks and tents, requiring large sums of money to complete the permanent housing in both country and city, it is hoped that the United States Senate will hasten its ratification of the financial agreement for the release of urgently needed funds, to enable a continuation of the settlement scheme.

The previous loan of £10,000,000 is exhausted. Out of a total of 1,500,000 refugees arriving since the evacuation of Smyrna, the agricultural portion is mostly settled permanently, though lack of cattle and farming implements and various accessories make self-support difficult.

Refugee housing in the cities of Athens, Piraeus and Saloniki are particularly pressing. Money accruing from the American settlement will be mainly devoted to improving the above situation. But lack of funds stops many essential works in the refugee rural settlements, including water supply, drainage and irrigation.

PLANS INDORSED FOR STATE LAWS ON ARBITRATION

Educational Campaign to Win Support of Business Men to Be Opened

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The enactment of arbitration laws by every state for settling business disputes has just been outlined by the American Arbitration Association, which proposes to establish a definite program of education among business men to this end, according to Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord.

William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce; Charles T. Gwynne, vice-chairman of the board of the association; Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Morgan J. O'Brien, formerly judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and Moses H. Grossman spoke at a meeting, where the matter was discussed.

Mr. Redfield indorsed the commercial arbitration plan as "economic, wise and civilized" and "the most humane way of settling disputes." "We must first have peace among ourselves," he said, "before we can hope to have peace between ourselves and others."

More than 1500 tribunals have already been established by the association in as many different cities, according to Mr. Gwynne. It has the services, without compensation, of more than 5000 arbitrators, who include judges, bankers, business executives, manufacturers and professional men. By demonstrating to business men throughout the United States the advantages of arbitration, the association hopes to expand its system to cover every commodity and every important commercial center in American business.

Mr. O'Brien, in speaking of the present-day legislative aspect of arbitration, said that "under the common law all arbitration agreements are illegal."

"This is being remedied," he said, "by statutes which make an agreement to arbitrate valid and enforceable at law."

He referred to the New York law, passed in 1920, as a model act and said that similar legislation is in force in California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon and Pennsylvania.

An executive council will direct the plan for the extension of commercial arbitration under the presidency of General Harbord. Mr. Sisson will serve as chairman and General Samuel McRoberts, president of the Chatham Phenix National Bank, treasurer.

Allies Scrapped Peace Agreement, Ex-Kaiser Argues

(Continued from Page 1)

sailles exceed many times the sums estimated by Keynes and Nitti, and still there is no end in sight.

Allies' "Scrap of Paper"

"During the negotiations which are about to be opened it should be remembered and again and again emphasized that there is in existence a preliminary treaty which was treated as a 'scrap of paper'; also, that there is no such thing as a German responsibility for the war, upon which the reparations stand or fall."

This logically led to a discussion of the war guilt question as viewed by the former monarch.

"Does His Majesty see any evidence of a change of public opinion outside of Germany in estimating Germany's guilt for the war, as compared with the views current in 1919?" Baron von Sell was asked.

"Most decidedly His Majesty does," was his rejoinder. "How could it be otherwise? For the documents published since 1919 from German, Russian, Serbian and other archives have long brought irrefutable proof that the thesis of Germany's responsibility for the outbreak of the war is no longer tenable."

The discussion turned to the charge of Germany's method of conducting the war. Baron von Sell was asked: "This concerns His Majesty in a very particular manner; what has he to say in reply?" The baron replied:

"I see anew from your question that the effects of the propaganda concerning war atrocities have not yet died out. Does not the world realize even now that this propaganda was nothing other than a means in the war, just as were poison gas and tanks; England has always made use of this weapon of war with great success—I need but to remind you of the Congo atrocities—and other nations followed her, each according to its temperament."

New York Greets Captain and Crew of Rescue Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

again played in the rescue of life at sea."

A radio message received from a committee of passengers aboard the America said a purse of $360 had been turned over to the crew of the lifeboat and testimonials had been handed to Captain Fried and Chief Officer Manning.

Medal Is Donated for Park Service

Award Established to Be Made by Society for Best Achievement in United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An annual medal award for the most important park service in the United States, to be given by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, has just been founded by Chester D. Pugsley, Peekskill (N. Y.) banker and donor of the international law fellowships at the Harvard Law School.

Announcement of the establishment of the prize fund was made by Dr. George F. Kunz, president of the society, at its thirty-fourth annual meeting here. The medal will be known as the "Honorable Cornelius Amory Pugsley Medal," in recognition of the interest in public parks by Mr. Pugsley's father.

Dr. Kunz also announced that the society had received payment of a bequest of $25,000 by the late Frederick Bruce, of New York, for the general purposes of the organization, the protection of natural scenery, the preservation of historic landmarks and the improvement of cities.

The society's important projects for this year, he said, will include the renovation of the Hamilton Grange, home of Alexander Hamilton, which is owned by the society, and the erection of a monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne in observance of the sesquicentennial of the capture of Stony Point.

WOMEN BACK TWO BILLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bills providing for two reforms advocated extensively by the women of the State have been introduced in the General Assembly of North Carolina. These call for a State-wide Australian ballot law and for a constitutional provision for an eight-months school term in every county.

War-Developed Radio Compass Proves Its Value in Peace Times

Instrument That Enabled Captain Fried to Find and Rescue Crew of Lost Ship When Others Failed Invented by Dr. Kolster

"We found the Florida solely by use of the radio compass, which showed the sinking ship to be 150 miles from its reported position."

This is the tribute Capt. George Fried of the S. S. America pays in telling how it was possible to find the lost ship and rescue every member of its crew, after two other vessels had given up the search.

This compass, invented by Dr. F. A. Kolster, chief research engineer of the Kolster Radio Corporation, was first developed in 1915 when he was in charge of the radio division of the United States Bureau of Standards. The Government kept it a secret during the World War and used it to locate enemy submarines who sent radio messages to their bases.

The receiving coil of the radio compass is mounted on the roof of the pilot house, protected from strong winds and ice by a sturdy housing. Inside the housing is an oval receiving coil on ball-bearings. It is connected by a shaft with the rest of the compass in the pilot house. Here is the binnacle which contains a sensitive eight-tube receiving set, earphones, a light which makes the radio signals visible so they can be read across the room, and a dummy compass above the receiving set, across which is suspended a wire.

The wire is directly attached to the shaft which turns the receiving coil on the roof. When a small handwheel on the shaft is revolved, the loop on the roof is turned and the wire over the dummy compass swings around with it.

All radio compass bearings are taken in respect to the ship's head; that is, either the signals are coming in from dead ahead or they are so many points to one side of the ship's course, according to the number of points indicated on the dummy compass by the suspended wire. The ship's course is then altered in the direction of the radio signals, to find the distressed ship.

If the skipper is not answering an SOS but is charting his own position, he listens to a shore beacon station, marks the line of its incoming signal on his chart from the beacon's charted position, listens to a second beacon station and does the same thing, and where the two lines cross at sea is the location of his ship.

WORLD'S BOY SCOUTS NOW TOTAL 1,800,000, CHIEF SCOUT REPORTS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There are now 1,800,000 Scouts in the world, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, declared at the twentieth annual meeting of the Council of the Boy Scouts Association, held here Jan. 25. Altogether, 49 countries have taken up scouting and progress throughout the world is "steady and satisfying."

The number of Scouts in the United Kingdom in 1928 increased by 32,000, in the dominions by nearly 40,000, and in India by 38,000. South African scouting is "going ahead with British Boers working together—a splendid thing." Every member of the royal family, Sir Robert said, is one way or another connected with the movement.

BRITISH INSTITUTE STUDENTS DOUBLE

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The number of British students under the auspices of the British Institute in Paris nearly doubled in the last term of 1928 as compared with the previous year, it was announced at a meeting of the committee of the Institute held here.

The secretary reported that all the universities and university colleges of Britain, also the universities of Dublin and Belfast are now supporting the Institute financially. As an experiment, evening classes in French and English are to be started.

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FRANCE RISES IN OPPOSITION TO OIL SYNDICATE

Non-Producing Countries Said to Organize Against Monopoly

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Oil in our modern world helps to make the wheels go round. It may also, by a curious paradox, despite its lubricating properties, cause friction. Therefore it is well that the facts should be set out from every point of view. At the present time the French Government is somewhat concerned at various alliances in respect of oil, and it is announced that protests may be made at Washington and at London.

It appears that petroleum wells had been discovered in the region of Mosul. France conducted vigorous negotiations, based upon the San Remo accords of 1920. In a few years, it was asserted, French participation would be so large it would entirely meet the national consumption.

The Oil Trust

Now Jules Sauerwein writes that the oil "trusts" do not seem disposed to allow France the enjoyment of its possessions. They created difficulties for the establishment of a pipe line which would take the shortest way from Mosul to the Mediterranean, and would therefore end at Alexandretta, or at a port still more to the south, and at a greater distance from the Turkish frontier—in any case, in the territory under French mandate.

According to the statements that are made, there was a conference some months ago in Scotland. Later, in America, the Royal Dutch, the Shell, the Anglo-Persian, and the Standard Oil (New Jersey) companies, endeavored to constitute a sort of world syndicate.

Nonproducers Organize

The nonproducing countries, says M. Sauerwein, are now beginning to organize against the oil monopoly. France has for a long time pursued a policy which should assure independence and give it its own resources and its own means of distribution.

"The redoubtable alliance which is being realized in the United States, the French Government has the intention of resisting step by step. It has compiled an official documentation on the proceedings of the trusts, and it will associate itself, if necessary, with other nonproducing countries. Energetic démarches will be made to draw the attention of the American and British Governments, in general opposed to these coalitions, to the operations of the trusts and the pretexts which they put forward to obtain the support of their respective governments."

Such is the warning issued in France, obviously at the request of the Government, and no comment is required to emphasize its importance.

Ex-Service Men Aided in Glasgow

Scheme Provides Work for Them as Attendants in Car Parking Stances

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — The scheme started less than two years ago by the City Business Club with the object of finding suitable employment for seriously disabled ex-service men is reported to be making excellent progress. It provided work for the men as attendants in car parking stances in Glasgow and district.

At present 11 stances are being worked by 25 permanent and 12 temporary men. It is hoped soon to extend the scheme.

When the scheme started, £100 was borrowed, and has now been paid back, to provide uniforms for the men, and it has been interesting to watch the gradual acquisition of what is now a distinctly serviceable uniform. At first the men wore their ordinary clothes with a red armlet. Later they acquired a red cap. Now they are supplied with two pairs of boots, a waterproof, two dust coats and a warm overcoat per year.

Each man is paid £2 per week for his work, and in addition he receives a half-yearly bonus. The scheme is not operated for profit, and any balance is divided equally among the attendants.

British Policy to Render Irak Self-Governing

Arabic-Speaking Community to Control Equal Number of Non-Arabs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BAGDAD—British expenditures in Irak at the time Sir Henry Dobbs became British High Commissioner for Irak was £8,000,000 a year. When his predecessor Sir Percy Cox first took charge the British military and civil expenditure was £37,000,000 a year. Sir Henry is leaving Bagdad, when the whole cost of Irak to the British exchequer comes to £650,000 a year.

These vast reductions best indicate the British policy in Irak. It is clearly the intention of Downing Street that this ancient land should stand on its own feet. Moreover, the country is today the laboratory where the capacity of an Arabic-speaking community for self-government is being tested. The British are aware that not Arabs alone are being put on their mettle, but a country which, though predominantly Arab, comprises at least one non-Arab for every Arab. Kurds, and they are the most numerous minority, Turks, Persians, Jews, Syrian Christians, Armenians and Yezidis together make up a number as large as the total number of 1,500,000 Arabs.

"The signature of an agreement with the Anglo-Persian Company for the dredging of the bar at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab so as to allow vessels of heavy draft to enter the port of Basrah," is regarded by Sir Henry as the first step, toward providing the basis for Irak's economic and political stability. "The second was the signature of a trade transit convention with Syria. The third was the grant to the Turkish Petroleum Company of a concession for the development of oil throughout the Bagdad and Mosul vilayets, and the fourth was the signature of long-term contracts with some hundred British advisers and officials."

With these and similar measures initiated, the British are willing, not to retire—for Irak is too important a link in the chain of airways, overland and sea communication with India—but to sit back and give a helping hand only when a definite bid is made for this help, provided always such assistance does not involve the British in additional expenditure.

This policy was made clear when the question of conscription arose. Compulsory military service, the British are aware, would be opposed by the Shiah Moslems. If Irak is able to enforce this measure by itself, well and good; but public opinion in England would not stand for a resisting population being conscripted with the help of the British air force.

Both Iraki and British spokesmen hope the auxiliary treaties will soon be signed fixing the amount Irak is to pay toward the British air force stationed there and the amount it is to repay the British treasury on account of the railway and harbor at Basrah, both built during the British military occupation.

GOVERNOR'S VIEWS ON INDIAN STATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Referring to the place the Indian states will occupy in the Indian Commonwealth of future generations, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, speaking at a state banquet at Benares, observed that it must depend less on the interpretation of treaties or formal articles of constitution than on the development they may attain under their own rulers.

Sir Malcolm added that "so long as the rulers of Indian states exercise the privilege of serving their own people in a right spirit they may be well assured that neither from inside nor outside their states, will there be any desire to attack their rights or invade their status."

SPAIN AND POLAND SIGN TREATY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—At the signing of the Polish-Spanish arbitration convention in Madrid the signatories expressed their hope that the conclusion of individual treaties of arbitration will, in the future, lead to a more general international signing of treaties, that will eliminate war entirely as an instrument of international policy.

Against Deep Italian Skies

The Clock Tower on Capri, From a Pen-and-Ink Water Color by Mario Rendiner.

Capri Joins Its Towns for More Efficiency in "Being Itself"

Builds Hotels and Roads, Plants Trees, and Generally Shows Itself a Well-Managed Island Under the Absolute Ruler, the Podesta

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS famous Mediterranean island of Capri has developed greatly and along new lines during the last two years. It has previously been known as a beauty spot, for its Blue Grotto, its bizarre history and strange traditions, and for the picturesqueness of its inhabitants, both native and foreign. Recently it has attained considerable fame as a resort-de-luxe, where one may find all the comforts of modern living, in a community so eminently well governed as to cause wide comment.

The changes, in the main, are due to the energy, resourcefulness and clearheadedness of one little man, its "podesta," or mayor, Marino Dusmet.

When he was asked to give an interview for publication in The Christian Science Monitor, the Marchese Dusmet (for he is also a marquis, the son of a duke) made this characteristic answer:

"I do not believe in interviews from men in public office, unless it becomes necessary to explain some governmental policy. In the present instance, allow me to suggest that you have known Capri as a resident five times as long as I have. Why not interview yourself? At any rate, you should interview Capri itself, see what has been done and understand what is being done, as well as hear what is going to be done, rather than interview me. Facts speak much louder than words." Here he smiled, adding, "Well, then—let's consider the facts together. Facts make the best reading, in every language."

Dusmet has been in charge at Capri for over two years. He was originally named as "commissario" of the town of Capri, numbering some 5500 inhabitants. There were then two distinct cities on the small island with its total population of 8000—the hill town of Anacapri in addition to the main community of Capri. There was a toll house midway up the road between the two municipalities. Each town had its own government and its own officials. From time immemorial there had been the two separate communities.

"Like two bachelor brothers trying to keep up separate establishments," said Marchese Dusmet, in his excellent English. "Then, they realize that they are very extravagant in their mode of living. Inefficient, also. They discover that they can save money and have more comforts and a better time if they live together. Once they have made the change, they wonder why they ever thought it desirable to live apart."

Merger Took Place

One of the interesting commentaries on the Fascist Government is the apparent ease with which new laws have been put into effect. This is the more startling to those who understand the Italian temperament and the Italian's love of discussions of every sort. The present régime thinks it wise to accomplish a change and then let discussion follow, if it will, when it can make no difference.

So, the merger of Capri and Anacapri was accomplished before the Caprese and the Anacaprese understood what was happening. It was done by means of a proclamation from Rome to the effect that the Island of Capri had been set aside as a "national monument" to be governed by a single "podesta."

To appreciate what has happened here on this little island of Capri, one must have lived in Italy both before and during the present governmental régime. Yet here as elsewhere in Italy, the greatest change is in the temper of the people. They have become ardently nationalistic, intensely proud of their country, and ambitious co-operators in the common cause.

Absolute Rule

It must be remembered that the present system of government is absolute. Here on Capri, for instance, the "podesta" is alone responsible for the government at Rome, through the High Commissioner of the Province at Naples. He has no city council, no official advisers. He not only decides what is to be done, but how it shall be done, and when, and by whom. Then he sees that it is done. He makes his rules and regulations for the municipality, with penalties attached, and he administers his own laws. The "podesta" of Capri says he is very proud of the fact that he has not had to exercise disciplinary powers very often.

Work is well under way on the new port, which will be completed within three years. When it is finished the big ocean liners can dock at Capri, ending the unpleasantness of disembarking from the steamers into the tippy little rowboats. The new wharf will cost about $1,000,000, and the cost is being met by the Alto Commissario of the Naples Province, and not alone by Capri.

All over the island they are working on the roads, which is true of all Italy. There are several automobiles on the island now, necessitating the widening and improvement of the old carriage roads.

Its walls have always been one of Capri's charms. One by one these are being made better, and flowers and shrubs have been planted along their way. The Via Tragara has been completed and it is a fine piece of work. Everywhere trees are being planted.

To Be Itself

There is one hotel of "grande lusso" on the island and many others where people of more modest tastes can be comfortable. The big hotel is being improved in many ways, and there will be a clubhouse adjoining, "but no casino for the present," one is assured. The "podesta" is wisely trying to preserve much of the rustic charm of Capri, and he says he has no intention of trying to make of Capri a Nice or a Monte Carlo. "Capri must always be Capri," he maintains.

It is surprising to be told that general taxes have not increased, being instead a bit less than a few years ago. But the significant fact is that the taxes are now being properly assessed and efficiently collected, while in the past only a small proportion of the correct taxes were assessed and a much smaller proportion was collected. This, of course, means there is much more money available for public improvements. Second, there is apparently no graft in Italy today; hence the tax money goes to pay for public improvements with no appreciable losses along the way. A third fact must be stressed: there are no slackers or pensioners or supernumeraries in the government employ today: everybody who is being paid to work is actually working.

"Just as we are having peace and work on Capri, so there is work and peace throughout Italy," said Marchese Dusmet. "Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of Fascism is that it has made a nation of workers! There is no idleness, hence no poverty and no excuse for beggary. Everybody is busy and everybody is happy. Italy is going steadily on to bigger and better things, with Italians united in a common purpose."

VOL. I OF ROMAN LAW APPEARS IN HEBREW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The first volume of the code of the Roman law, "Corpus Juris Civilis," has appeared in a Hebrew translation, the work of Dr. Samuel Eisenstadt, editor of a law review in Hebrew and lecturer in the Government law classes, Jerusalem.

The translator began on this task some 13 years ago at the Asiatic department of the Scientific Academy in Petrograd, continuing the work later in the famous Rumiantzev Museum of Moscow. On settling in Palestine in 1925, Dr. Eisenstadt decided to proceed single-handed with a work which really requires a staff of collaborators.

NEW AYRSHIRE DAIRY SCHOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—In discussing the plans for the new farm and dairy school which is to be erected at Auchincruive, near Ayr, by the West of Scotland Agricultural College, the chairman, J. Harling Turner, said the dairy school would be an institution second to none. The apiary would be in full blast this summer at Auchincruive. Small holders and people with gardens were keenly interested in the college's work with bees.

RYKOFF DERIDES OVERBURDENING ACTIVE PEASANT

Kalinin Stresses Desirability of Finding Some Co-operative Method

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Certain figures which were inserted into the resolutions of the last plenary session of the communist Party Central Committee put the state of Russian agriculture in a nutshell.

With a population that has already exceeded the pre-war figure for the present area of the Soviet Union by more than 12 per cent and that is growing every year by more than the total number of inhabitants of the little kingdom of Denmark, the Soviet Union has attained only 90 per cent of the pre-war planted area under grain cultivation, 80 per cent of the pre-war production of grain and 56 per cent of the pre-war amount of marketable grain. It is easy to realize why Russia has ceased to be "the granary of Europe."

The Trade Commissar, Mr. Mikoyan, recently stated that the autumn-sown area had not been increased, but that it was hoped to raise the spring-planted acreage by 10 or 12 per cent.

Addressing a meeting of Communists in Leningrad, Mr. Rykoff declared that, while the poor and lower middle-class peasants made every effort to extend their planted area, the more prosperous peasants are stabilizing or cutting down their planted area.

Mr. Rykoff ascribed this last tendency to the "extraordinary measures" and the heavy taxation. The law provides that a special individual tax, which may run as high as 30 per cent of the income, may be imposed on the richest of the "kulaks" or prosperous peasants. But in practice it seems that this tax was levied very widely and indiscriminately, and Mr. Rykoff put a clinching argument against the practice of crushing every peasant who moves ahead a little faster than his fellows when he said: "If a peasant works his land well without exploiting others they burden him with the individual tax. But then who will work his land well? I think there are no such idiots who would do this when they know that for this they will be subjected to individual taxation, their children will be expelled from school and they themselves will be deprived of electoral rights."

President Kalinin, addressing the concluding session of the All-Russian Soviet Executive Committee, stressed another point in agricultural reconstruction: the desirability of reshaping Russian agriculture on a collectivist basis. He recognized that there is a feeling among the peasants against collective methods of farming, on the ground that these will take away his individual home and destroy his individual family life, and suggested that, as soon as a form could be found in which the peasants might work co-operatively without losing their family individuality the problem of agricultural reconstruction would be solved.

West End Aid for East End Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—"The more I see of the East End and the West End," said Lady Astor at a meeting in Marylebone Lane, one of London's slum areas, "the more I realize that the West End needs to know the East End and the East End needs to know the West End. It is only the mutual understanding of both which will bring about a better world."

Referring to a new club for girls which she was endeavoring to help, Lady Astor continued: "There seems to be a general lack of imagination, and many people do not realize what it is to work all day and then go back to a squalid home, perhaps without even a fire, and overcrowded with younger brothers and sisters.

"Just think what it is for a boy or girl living in these circumstances to have a comfortable club to go to where he or she can meet their friends and enjoy themselves. It is not normal for a man or woman to walk the streets for fun; it is abnormal, and clubs will do much to put an end to this form of false amusement."

Drink Measure in Ceylon Called Hostile to Drys

So-Called Temperance Scheme Scored by Prohibitionist Legislators

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOMBO, Ceylon—D. B. Jayatilaka, a legislative councilor, criticizing the Government's scheme of liquor control, charged the Government with hostility to the temperance cause. The large illicit traffic, he said, was due to Government incompetence. The drink evil was opposed to the religious teachings of the bulk of the island population. He demanded a heavy duty on foreign liquor import.

Dr. De Silva, another councilor, said the people of the island had been lulled into a sense of security by the belief that the Government policy was total prohibition.

The Government's proposal, as stated by G. S. Wodeman, excise commissioner, was along the lines proposed by the Excise Commission. Mr. Wodeman stressed the great difficulties of the Government in enforcement though, he said, it was willing to co-operate with all genuine temperance organizations to obtain local option enforcement.

The Jaffna prohibition experiment has resulted in increased insobriety and crime, Mr. Wodeman said. Even local option, he said, was a double-edged weapon. The closure of taverns led to a greatly increased illicit traffic. "The Government considers it is far better to control one respectable shop in a town, which is certainly easier than controlling 56 known illicit places in Jaffna."

AGRICULTURAL 'REVOLUTION' IN SOUTH IRELAND

Co-operative Methods With Dairy Produce Raise Quality and Returns

II

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—The progress made during the past year constitutes a "revolution" in the Irish outlook and in the possibilities of economic advance. Creameries have been organized on an efficient co-operative basis as is the case in Denmark. Successive acts have been passed covering questions of co-operative credit and organization, and to initiate this policy government loans were required. Redundant creameries have been closed, and in the future each new creamery will require a government license.

Since April, combined marketing, through the Irish Associated Creameries, has been going on successfully. The Government has devised a national brand, to be used by dairies whose butter comes up to the standard of quality required. Not only has the butter trade improved as a result of these measures, but the trade in exported eggs has risen enormously. They are now being graded, packed and marketed on the same efficient lines.

The Minister for Agriculture has lately turned his attention to tillage, and is exploring the practical possibilities of increasing Ireland's yield from the soil. He wants farmers to grow the most profitable crops instead of being content to work by rote and habit. The Carlow Sugar Factory, a new enterprise, which already supplies about a sixth of Ireland's demand for sugar, has enabled Irish farmers to cultivate sugar beet and has provided cheap winter feed for cattle.

Southern Ireland is chiefly given over to agricultural and dairy interests. An economic committee has just been set up, representative of all parties and interests, to go into the whole question of Ireland's resources and the possibilities of development.

In England or America, with a swarming population of potential customers outside the factory gates, the problem of mass production is far simpler than in Ireland with a scattered rural population. Essentially, Ireland will remain an agricultural land, exchanging her products for manufactured goods. But every effort is being made to foster home production, and many outside firms have set up branch factories in the Free State.

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. In Malta.
2. Inviting those concerned to sit about a round table and discuss the matter with him.
3. By self-examination.
4. By adding fruit juices.
5. "Cura," meaning "care."
6. Robert Burns.
7. Winter schools.
8. In 1888.
9. A unit of weight masquerading as a stable unit of buying power.
10. To eliminate the destruction of war and the resulting need for reconstruction.

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Aut
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On these pages are listed Auctioneers, Automobile Dealers, Automobile Equipment, Automobile Painting, Automobile Renting, Automobile Repair, Automobile Truck Dealers.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HALL IS VICTOR OVER G. M. LOTT

Crocker Also Moves Into Final Round of Canadian Indoor Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, the defending singles champion, was not only eliminated in the singles of the annual Canadian indoor tennis championships, but paired with E. H. Laframboise of this city, he was defeated in the quarter finals of the doubles by A. B. Sheridan of Milwaukee and M. H. Partridge of New Rochelle. In the quarter finals of the singles on Thursday Lott narrowly escaped defeat by Partridge.

Only five matches were played Friday, three in the doubles, including the two semifinals, and the semifinals in the singles, and as a result both finals Saturday will be international affairs, with Willard F. Crocker of this city, the Canadian Davis Cup player, appearing in both.

In the doubles Sheridan and partridge won the first set from Lott and Laframboise after a close struggle, 7—5, but they lost the second by the same margin. In the third they were unbeatable, winning 6—0. In the afternoon the winners met Crocker and Marcel Rainville, and this produced a long-drawn-out struggle, the final score being 6—1, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 10—8.

Lott was eliminated from the singles by Gilbert Hall of New York, who won a hard four-set match, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4, 10—8. Hall forced the pace from the start with his driving service and strong side line play, but Lott kept in the running by several of his customary rallies, but he was unsteady, and was concerned by Hall's speed.

Crocker had a considerable margin on the play in his semifinal against Mercer of New York. He was serving and driving with tremendous force and unleashed a pace that the loser could not match. The victory was the only one of the day decided by straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. The summary:

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4, 10—8.

Willard F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated Frederic Mercur, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

A. B. Sheridan, Milwaukee, M. H. Partridge, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and E. H. Laframboise, Montreal, 7—5, 5—7, 6—0.

Semifinal Round

W. F. Crocker and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated A. B. Sheridan and M. H. Partridge, 6—1, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

W. M. Aydelotte and Merritt Cutler, New York, defeated Frederic Mercur and Julius Seligson, New York, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 10—8.

BRUINS PURCHASE CARSON OF TORONTO

The Boston Bruins have purchased Dr. William J. Carson, Toronto Maple Leaf center-ice star. The local club had the option of buying Carson as a result of the recent deal between Manager Arthur H. Ross and Connie Smythe over the signing of George Owen Jr. He is expected to play for the Bruins against the New York Rangers Sunday in New York.

Carson is small and light but one of the smartest players in the professional game. He was born in Parry Sound and played hockey with the University of Toronto Allan Cup team in 1920. The next two seasnos 1921-23 he continued with the Toronto varsity teams and in 1923-24 he sported the Grimesby, O. H. A. uniform. The next two seasons he played with Stratford and in 1926-27 he turned professional with Toronto in the National Hockey League.

His record in the major league hockey finds him fourteenth in the entire scoring list in 1926-27, and fifth in the Canadian division and last year he was again fifth in the Canadian division list and eighth in the combined list. His scoring record, including penalties, in minutes, follows:

	Goals	Assists	Points	Pen. in Min.
1926-27	16	6	22	41
1927-28	20	6	26	36
1928-29	7	5	12	..

ST. LOUIS TIES, 1 TO 1, WITH ST. PAUL SIX

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	13	3	7	47	40	29
Minneapolis	11	3	8	39	32	25
St. Paul	12	1	10	55	50	25
Duluth	9	0	14	30	36	18
Tulsa	7	3	6	26	22	17
St. Louis	7	2	14	45	60	16

RESULT FRIDAY

St. Louis 1, St. Paul 1 (overtime).

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis and St. Paul played to a 1-to-1 tie in an overtime American Hockey Association game Friday night. Shields, playing his first game with the Flyers in four weeks, tied the score for St. Louis after Rennie had placed the visitors ahead in the first period by driving a hard shot into the net on a pass from Mulligan. The summary:

ST. LOUIS		ST. PAUL
Cameron	Hill, lw.	rw, Ingram
Desjardine	Goyer, c.	c, Acaster
Rennie	Connelly	Metcalfe
Shields	rw.	lw, Wilson
Conroy	Headley	Boileau, ld.
rd, Mulligan	Romnes	Breen
Lapointe	rd.	ld, Nichols
Capen	Anderson	g.
		g, Starke

Score—St. Louis 1, St. Paul 1. Goals—Shields for St. Louis; Rennie for St. Paul. Assist—Mulligan for St. Paul. Referee—John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods, and 10m. overtime.

YALE'S STAR SWIMMERS BETTER WORLD RECORD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University's championship swimming team gathered fresh laurels Friday night by clipping 4 1-5s. off the world's medley relay record. The previous record of 3m .18 1-5s. was made by the University of Michigan last March. The new mark of 3m. 14s. was the outstanding event of the meet with Wesleyan University, which Yale won handily, 51 to 20.

At no time did Wesleyan threaten, although Yale used a great many of the second-string men. E. G. Cahill '30S, N. W. Millard '30S and John Howland Jr. '30, who composed the record-breaking team are intercollegiate titleholders in their class.

BAGSHAW TO REMAIN AS COACH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Enoch W. Bagshaw '08 will be retained as head coach of football at the University of Washington. This announcement was made by Dr. M. L. Spencer, president of the university, after a tie had resulted between the student board of management and the faculty athletic committee. The students were behind the move to oust the coach but the faculty balked. After a week's deliberation President Spencer issued his decision to back the faculty.

Two Players Lead the N. H. L. Scorers

Stewart of Montreal Maroons and Bailey of Toronto Tied for First

Nelson Stewart, center and left wing for Montreal, and Irving Bailey, right wing for the Toronto Maple Leafs, are sharing top honors among the individual goal scorers in the National Hockey League this week-end with 18 points to the credit of each. Last week these two players and W. O. Cook, right wing of the New York Rangers, and Frank Boucher, center for the Rangers, were sharing top honors with Stewart and Bailey with 17 points to the credit of each; but Cook and Boucher failed to get either a goal or an assist during the week, while Stewart and Bailey each shot a goal.

Carson Cooper, right wing for Detroit, moved up into a tie for third place in the standing with Cook and Boucher as the Detroit forward scored a goal during the week. These five players are now far ahead of the rest of the field, Reginald Smith, center for Montreal Maroons, occupying sixth place with 14 points to his credit.

The list of individual scorers including games of Jan. 24 follows:

	Goals	Assists	Pts
Stewart, Montreal	15	3	18
Bailey, Toronto	11	7	18
W. Cook, Rangers	11	6	17
Boucher, Rangers	6	11	17
Cooper, Detroit	11	6	17
Smith, Montreal	6	8	14
Oliver, Boston	9	4	13
Hay, Detroit	7	6	13
Blair, Toronto	8	5	13
Ward, Montreal	8	4	12
Morenz, Canadiens	7	5	12
Carson, Toronto	7	5	12
F. Cook, Rangers	10	2	12
Joliat, Canadiens	7	4	11
Milks, Pittsburgh	7	4	11
Welland, Boston	7	4	11
Lewis, Detroit	8	2	10
Shore, Boston	5	5	10
Ripley, Chicago	8	2	10
Burch, Americans	8	2	10
Herberts, Detroit	7	2	9
Day, Toronto	4	5	9
Lowrey, Toronto	3	6	9
Clancy, Ottawa	8	1	9
Finnegan, Ottawa	5	4	9
*Fredrickson, Pittsburgh	6	3	9
Touhey, Ottawa	5	3	8
Cox, Toronto	5	3	8
Gainor, Boston	6	2	8
†MacKay, Boston	7	0	7
Mantha, Canadiens	6	1	7
Keeling, Rangers	5	2	7
Siebert, Montreal	5	2	7
Thompson, Rangers	5	2	7
Murdoch, Rangers	3	4	7
Gagne, Canadiens	5	1	6
Leduc, Canadiens	5	1	6
Sheppard, Americans	4	2	6
‡Brophy, Detroit	3	3	6
Noble, Detroit	3	3	6
Connors, Detroit	4	1	5
Irvin, Chicago	4	1	5
Nighbor, Ottawa	1	4	5
Conacher, Americans	4	1	5
Darragh, Pittsburgh	4	1	5
McVeigh, Americans	3	2	5
Clapper, Boston	4	1	5
Patterson, Canadiens	2	3	5
White, Pittsburgh	2	3	5
Connors, Americans	3	2	5
Lamb, Montreal	4	0	4
Lepine, Canadiens	4	0	4
Himes, Americans	4	0	4
Drury, Pittsburgh	4	0	4
Arbour, Chicago	3	1	4
Phillips, Montreal	3	1	4
Boucher, Ottawa	3	1	4
Gottselig, Chicago	2	2	4
Brydge, Detroit	2	2	4
Cotton, Pittsburgh	2	2	4
Smith, Toronto	3	0	3
Smith, Pittsburgh	2	1	3
Oatman, Rangers	2	1	3
Owen, Boston	2	1	3
Simpson, Americans	2	1	3
McKinnon, Chicago	2	1	3
Dutton, Montreal	1	2	3
Hicks, Montreal	2	0	2
Reise, Americans	2	0	2
Godin, Ottawa	2	0	2
Holway, Pittsburgh	2	0	2
Kilrea, Ottawa	2	0	2
Denneny, Boston	1	1	2
Duncan, Toronto	1	1	2
Abel, Rangers	1	1	2
Marsh, Chicago	1	1	2
Bourgeault, Rangers	1	1	2
Burke, Canadiens	1	1	2
Couture, Chicago	0	2	2
Broadbent, Americans	0	2	2
Wentworth, Chicago	1	0	1
Arbour, Toronto	1	0	1
Elliott, Ottawa	1	0	1
Bellefeuille, Detroit	1	0	1
Lane, Rangers	1	0	1
Dye, Americans	1	0	1
Smith, Ottawa	1	0	1
Pettinger, Toronto	1	0	1
Primeau, Toronto	0	1	1
Grosvenor, Ottawa	0	1	1
Trottier, Mnotreal	0	1	1
Loughlin, Chicago	0	1	1
Keats, Chicago	0	1	1
Galbraith, Boston	0	1	1
Robinson, Toronto	0	1	1
Shields, Ottawa	0	1	1
Aurie, Detroit	0	1	1

*Scored 3 goals and 1 assist with Boston. †Scored 1 goal for Pittsburgh. ‡Scored 1 goal for Rangers.

CLARKE VS. CASSILS IN RACQUETS SINGLES

MONTREAL, Que.—It looked as if the only United States entry in the Canadian racquets championships at the Montreal Racquet Club was going to make the doubles championship round Saturday, for H. C. Clarke of Boston, paired with R. M. Redmond of Montreal, had the local pair, A. S. Cassils and G. H. Turpin, beaten in the first two games by good margins.

A remarkable rally, however, by Cassils halfway through the third gave the local pair this game, and in a ding-dong struggle in the fourth they managed by the odd point to snatch the victory and tie the score. Clarke and Redmond took a good lead in the final game, but Cassils worked hard with an unbeatable service, caught his opponent at 12 and ran out the victor with three straight points, the score being 7—15, 10—15, 15—12, 15—14, 15—12.

Clarke played brilliantly throughout. He still remains in the singles, meeting A. S. Cassils in the semifinals Saturday, having defeated D. J. O'Donohue previously by three games to one. The only other match played Friday was between S. H. Dobell and A. J. Hills, in which Dobell won, 3 to 1, the score being 15—9, 11—15, 15—4, 17—14.

SMITH AND DUDLEY ENJOY NARROW LEAD

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—Horton Smith, of Joplin, Mo., fast-coming young professional and Edward Dudley of Los Angeles enjoyed only a narrow lead in the Texas open golf tournament as the large field of entrants teed off for the second 18 holes of play today.

Playing over a wind swept and chilly course Friday Smith and Dudley clipped two strokes from par for identical 69's, but a half dozen golfers including several unknowns, were close behind with par and sub-par figures.

Frank Walsh of Appleton, Wis., and Daniel Williams of Shackmaxon, N. J., went around in 70. Walsh played in the threesome with Smith and Dudley, and seemed to catch the winning strides of the leaders.

MAJOR NEYLAND GETS EXTENSION

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A year's extension as military commandant of the University of Tennessee has been granted by the War Department to Maj. Robert R. Neyland, head football coach, it was announced here Monday.

DUTCH PLAN TOUR FOR WOMEN STARS

Strong Swimming Club to Send Team to England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The English swimming season of 1929 will be brightened in June, it is announced, by the tour of a team from the Onderlinge Dames Zwemclub, an organization in Rotterdam, Holland, which enjoys the reputation of being the strongest women's swimming club in Europe. The visitors expect to include among their number Miss Marie Braun, the present Olympic back-stroke champion, and world's record-holder, Miss Marie Baron, who finished second in the final of the Olympic breast-stroke championship, and Miss Marie Vierdag, European free-style champion.

According to present plans, the the Valentine's Park Pool, Ilford, and Dutch women will be seen in galas at the Woodcock Street Baths, Birmingham. Their outstanding fixture, it is proposed, will be a three-style relay contest (free style, breast stroke and back stroke) against the pick of Britain's feminine swimming talent, presumably, Miss Joyce Cooper, Miss Ellen King, and Miss Vera Tanner, the champions who are at present engaged upon a comprehensive tour in South Africa.

The "close season" in swimming, as in a good many other sports, grows less and less marked with the passage of time, and this year, long before general attention is refocused on natation, the Plaistow United Club will leave England for the purpose of playing matches against Germany's water-polo team at Luna Park, Berlin, Feb. 9 and 10. Plaistow, holders of the English national water-polo title, have a strong side that includes E. H. Temme of Channel-swimming fame, and R. J. C. Sutton, another of the British Olympic team at Amsterdam last summer.

PLAN FORMATION OF NEW ATHLETIC BODY

British Talk Organization to Handle Empire Games

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The project of forming an Empire Sports Federation to insure support for the proposed empire games and to co-ordinate British opinion so that it may express one voice in international sporting councils was carried a step further here, when the representatives of five British sports governing bodies met, expressed themselves in favor of the scheme and appointed a subcommittee of five to formulate details, rules and regulations. The branches of athletics represented were the Amateur Athletic Association, Amateur Boxing Association, Amateur Swimming Association, National Amateur Wrestling Association and National Cyclists Union.

Official invitation has not yet been received from Canada for a British team to participate in the first empire games at Hamilton, Ont., next year; but it is understod that sports administrators here strongly favor acceptance.

The subject of the formation of an Empire Sports Federation was first broached at an informal gathering of British officials engaged at the ninth Olympic Games at Amsterdam last year. Matters took shape at a later meeting in London and now a definite step has been taken to formulate a scheme to be placed before the governing bodies of British sports overseas.

Thursday's meeting was presided over by Lord Desborough, long closely identified with the Olympic movement here and his presence is reckoned to be assurance that the new association is unlikely to develop in opposition to the British Olympic Association, which was formed in the words of its own rules "to assist in upholding British prestige in the world of international sport and maintaining the influence of British opinion in the control and regulation thereof." If the functions of the two bodies are not to overlap in this matter, the British Empire Federation seems likely to have as its sole objective the raising of teams and funds for participation in the projected empire games, which one understands it is intended to keep within much narrower limits than the Olympic festivals. The Hamilton games, for example, are not expected to comprise much more than track and field events, boxing, cycling, rowing, swimming and possibly wrestling.

The new series will be purely a simple British Empire affair, but the idea has been expressed that in time they are likely to develop into competitions of an Olympic circle already established in which national interest here never has been really red hot.

INTERCLUB SPORT FOR CHICAGO CLUBS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Members of four leading athletic clubs here are planning interclub competition on a scale never before attempted, as a result of meetings called by Sheldon Clark, chairman of the athletic committee of the Chicago Athletic Association. This club, the Illinois Athletic Club, the Lake Shore Athletic Club, and the Hamilton Club are forming the new loop.

Handball, volley ball, billiards, bowling, racquets, squash and bridge contests are to be staged. Each sport has its own chairman at each club, and each sport will take care of itself in the interclub program. Swimming also was proposed for contests, but it was decided that anything like equality of competition among the members in swimming was impossible.

Frank W. Blankley is chairman of the Committee on Interclub Relations at the I. A. C.; V. C. Stresau at the Lake Shore, and Bennett J. C. Johnson at the Hamilton. Interclub activity of this kind was carried on in years past, but on a more limited scale, and little interest has been shown in it in recent years.

MEEHAN SIGNS NEW CONTRACT

NEW YORK—John F. Meehan has signed to coach New York University football teams during 1929, 1930 and 1931. Terms of the contract were not made known by Prof. G. Rowland Collins, assistant dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance and chairman of the board of athletic control, but it is understood that the new contract includes a big increase over the old figures. Meehan came to University Heights in the fall of 1925, coming from Syracuse University.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Iowa State 35, Drake 34.
Loyola 40, Valparaiso 21.
Ripon 36, Coe 24.
Iowa Teachers 37, Parsons 29.
MacAlester 35, Hamline 33.
Warrensburg 42, Kirksville T. S. 39.
Butler 35, DePauw 29.
Bucknell 30, Colgate 29.
Temple 44, Dickinson 20.
Washington 35, Oregon State 24.
Montana 29, Oregon 28.

RICE RETAINS HIS TITLE

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Grantland Rice, sports writer, retained his title as champion of the annual writers' and artists' golf tournament by defeating Rex Beach, the novelist, 2 and 1.

Mexicans Are Taking to Modern Sports With Great Enthusiasm

Lack of Facilities and Coaches Handicaps Progress Somewhat—Baseball Claims Most Attention Among Younger Groups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—As a result of United States influence, the more modern sports of baseball, tennis, soccer and football have practically eclipsed cock fighting and bull fighting as the chief sporting attraction in Mexico. Baseball, in particular, has struck the younger Mexicans favorably, and there are now several baseball teams in this country which play all-year round, thanks to the mild climate. Lack of facilities and coaches are the chief handicap in most sports.

Baseball was, perhaps, the first foreign sport to take hold in this country, and was introduced in the early part of this century by amateur players from the United States. The first baseball team that Mexico ever had was composed exclusively of Americans, but the idea appealed so strongly to young Mexicans that soon after another team was organized, made up of both Americans and Mexicans. These teams played each other in Mexico City and little by little other teams, some composed entirely of foreigners and others all-Mexicans, were organized here and in the larger cities. Last summer two teams of Mexican señoritas played a series of games here and aroused great enthusiasm.

Tennis also claims the interest of the Mexican people. For years there were several clubs composed of foreign residents, but it was not long before each city in the country had several tennis clubs, whose members were natives of the Republic. There are now several women's tennis clubs and Mexico has developed a few outstandi-

Mexico now boasts many fine golf courses, and both men and women are to be found among the many players of this game. As with baseball, the interest among Mexicans in tennis and golf was inspired by United States sportsmen who put up cups and other trophies.

Lately United States style football has aroused the enthusiasm of the natives of the Republic. Soccer has been played here for the past few years, but it was not until this year that real keen enthusiasm for the American style of the game was aroused, due to the visit here of an American football coach, Dr. Michael S. Bennett, professor of physical education and director of athletics at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn. Dr. Bennett is a former University of Pennsylvania football star. He was sent to Mexico by the National Association of Football Coaches of the United States to co-operate with students of the National University of Mexico in establishing football in the college and preparatory schools of Mexico. For the first time last year Mexico, or Latin America for that matter, was represented at the congress of Coaches Associations and the National Collegiate A. A. at New Orleans.

Dr. Bennett's task was not an easy one. Such things as are fully understood in the United States, loyalty to the school, punctuality and regularity in practice, obedience to the coach, and discipline on the field, were part of his teachings. He found the players comparatively ignorant of the rudiments of the sport, but they learned quickly. Dr. Bennett urged faculty supervision of the sport and organized a football advisory board among the public spirited Mexicans who wished to support the sport in Mexico. The American coach emphasized his belief that football is a university and preparatory school sport and urged the university students to get the game started in other universities and colleges of Mexico.

Track Prospects at Kansas State

Coach Lacks Good Material —Only Four Letter Men Available

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—"There is a serious dearth of good track candidates at Kansas State Agricultural College," said Coach Ward Haylett, in discussing the outlook for the coming indoor and outdoor season in the "Big Six." "We have only four lettermen available, and at least one of these will be kept out of most of the track meets because of his position as captain of the baseball team. This is my first season as K. S. A. C. coach, and I don't expect to perform any miracles."

Haylett is the first full time track coach at the college, coming to Manhattan from Doane College, Crete, Neb., where he was very successful.

"With several promising freshmen in school, we hope to start a climb toward the top a year from this coming spring," Haylett said. "The college has produced many good individuals, but few well balanced teams in its track history, and building a team is a matter of time."

Returning lettermen are Capt. Temple Winburn '29, a half-miler and miler; H. S. Miller '30, miler and two-miler; George Lyons '30, weights, and Kirk Ward '29, javelin. Ward is baseball captain. He will be used in the dashes during the indoor season.

Upper classmen who are expected to work out for the team are as follows:

Weights—J. E. Smith '31, M. B. Pearson '29, W. J. Braun '30, C. G. Livingston '31.

Hurdles—W. M. Holt '29, J. H. Tregellas '31, E. W. Smith '31.

Pole Vault—H. A. Dimmitt '30.

High Jump—Otis Walker '31, C. M. Roehrman '29.

Dashes—A. D. Buckmaster '31, A. D. Meyers '31.

Half-Mile, Mile and Two-Mile—John Hoyne '30, T. H. Gile '30, H. D. Richardson '30, C. E. McIlvain '30, C. E. Nutter '31, K. L. Backus '31.

Broad Jump—H. L. Bagley '31.

Ten meets are on the schedule for the year, three indoor and seven outdoor, the only home meet being an outdoor affair with University of Kansas March 4. The Nebraska-Kansas-Kansas Aggie triangular of the past three years is to be replaced by Nebraska-Iowa State-Kansas Aggie meet.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	13	2	5	40	26	28
Seattle	8	2	10	38	42	18
Portland	7	3	10	29	38	17
Victoria	6	5	9	41	42	17

RESULTS FRIDAY

Seattle 3, Portland 1.

SEATTLE WINS THIRD STRAIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Seattle Eskimos won their third-straight victory here Friday night before a capacity house of fans, when they defeated the Portland Buckaroos in the Pacific Coast Hockey League, 3 to 1. Levine, star Seattle goalie, recently secured from Detroit, featured by his spectacular net guarding. Brown played spectacular hockey for the Eskimos on the forward line. He pushed two pucks past Timmins in the second period, enough for the victory. It was the roughest hockey game of the season. Eleven major penalties were inflicted. One hundred and eighteen minutes in penalties and $115 fines constituted a new record in the coast league.

VOTER NAMED COMMODORE

The Massachusetts Bay Yacht Clubs' Association held its annual meeting at the home of the Boston Yacht Club Friday night and elected the following officers for 1929: George H. Voter, Boston Yacht Club, commodore; Bliss W. Robinson, Savin Hill Y. C., vice-commodore; George A. Hamilton, Winthrop Y. C., rear-commodore; Joseph A. Brickell, Port Norfolk Y. C., secretary; William J. Robbins, Old Colony Y. C., treasurer; Edward G. Morris, Wollaston Y. C., and Oscar M. Bosteel, South Boston Y. C., directors.

GOSLING WINS IN BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—A. C. N. Gosling, Toronto, winner of the Bermuda amateur golf championship last year, won the 18-hole medal competition Friday over the Riddell's Bay course with a score of 35-35-70. Nicol Thompson Jr., Hamilton, Ont., was second with 38-36-74, and W. B. Potter, New York, third, with a score of 39-37-76. G. W. West, Bermuda, finished fourth, his score being 42-36-78.

YATES ADDS TITLE

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Arthur Yates, one of New York's ranking amateur golfers, added the Lake Worth championship to his collection by winning the 36-hole final from John Butler, former Notre Dame player. The Rochester star's margin was 8 up and 7 to play, the match being contested over the course of the Palm Beach Golf Club. Last summer Yates was runner-up for the New York State amateur championship.

FARM BUREAUS SEEK MORE LENIENT RULES

Restrictions on Recruiting of Ball Players Too Strong

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Ill.—Can Farm Bureau baseball teams recruit players from villages and towns? This question is the most important of several to be decided at the fifth annual convention of the Illinois Farm Bureau Baseball League, which has 22 teams playing extensive schedules throughout the State and determining a state champion each year. The convention is to be held Jan. 29 at Danville, Ill., it is announced here.

Under the present by-laws players are restricted to Farm Bureau members and members of their immediate families whose chief occupation is farming. Nearly all Farm Bureau members living in town have been barred, several teams thereby losing valuable players. One or two teams were forced out of the running completely, say leaders, because they could not muster enough farm boys to round out a good nine.

"A more lenient eligibility rule is the main objective, as I see it, to better Farm Bureau baseball," says one team manager. "A wider eligibility rule will permit more counties to organize teams, making a more complete playing schedule. Why not make any player who signs a three-year contract and pays his own money, and any player who is a member of a Farm Bureau member's family, regardless of occupation, eligible to play?"

Following the business session, Coach Carl L. Lundgren of the University of Illinois will speak on the subject: "What it takes to make a good baseball team."

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Detroit	15	2	6	72	37	34
Windsor	13	2	8	54	42	28
Kitchener	12	3	8	71	60	27
Toronto	10	3	9	44	48	23
Niagara Falls	9	2	13	44	53	20
London	9	2	12	39	65	20
Buffalo	7	4	11	44	67	18
Hamilton	7	2	14	42	65	16

RESULTS FRIDAY

London 2, Buffalo 1.
Hamilton 2, Windsor 1.

LONDON TIED FOR FIFTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT ERIE, Ont.—The London Panthers tied for fifth place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League standing by defeating the Buffalo Bisons, 2 to 1, here Friday night. The locals scored in the first period but the Panthers tied in the second. Primeau scored the winning goal in the final 20 minutes.

HAMILTON BEATS WINDSOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont. — The Hamilton Tigers defeated the second-place Windsor Bulldogs, 2 to 1, here Friday night, displaying their best form of the Canadian Professional Hockey League season. The addition of Coffinger, recently of the Chicago Black Hawks, greatly strengthened the local defense. Each team scored in the first period, while the winning goal was obtained half way through the second.

OFFER FOR OTTAWA CLUB

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Irwin P. Wener, owner of the Philadelphia Arrows in the Canadian-American Hockey League, has confirmed reports that he had made an offer for the Ottawa club in the National Hockey League. Wener talked with the owners of the Ottawa franchise over long-distance telephone, made an offer to buy the club and is awaiting their reply. With two hockey teams in Philadelphia, games will be played twice a week, the Arrows continuing their Wednesday night games and the new club playing Saturday nights.

SHOTTON IS BEST SHOOTER

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—B. E. Shotton of Lakewood, O., business manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, won the feature shoot of the mid-winter target tournament here with a score of 96 out of a possible 100. Four of the entrants tied for second place with 93 each and had to shoot again to decide places. The final result was: W. E. Beers, New Britain, Conn., second; Frank Davis, Greenwood, O., third; T. G. Cathan, Chagrin Falls, O., fourth, and Karl Lamprecht, Cardington, O., fourth.

COLLEGIATE BATTERY SIGNED

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (AP)—Wade Killefer, president of the San Francisco Missions, announced that E. W. Nevers '26, right hand pitcher, had signed his 1929 contract. The former Stanford University star was a favorite with Pacific Coast League fans after joining the club last season. Clarence Sypher '26, battery mate of Nevers at Stanford and also with the Missions last year, has turned in his signed contract and will catch Nevers most of the time.

BALCH WINS FINAL

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—DeWitt Balch of Cincinnati, medalist in the January tournament here, won the event Friday in a 36-hole final with Hugh Haisell of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, by a margin of 2 up and 1 to play.

MANY STARS ARE LOST BY CHICAGO

Studies Temporarily Hinder Best Showing of the Swimming Squad

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Good fortune will be needed by University of Chicago if it is to make a favorable showing in swimming meets with other members of the Intercollegiate Conference. Some of the best Maroon swimmers have become temporarily ineligible, and the topnotcher of them all will not be eligible this season.

Probably the chief hope for the early dual meets is Capt. R. R. Spence '28, star football end for two years, who is the leading breast-stroke swimmer, according to Coach E. W. McGillivray Jr. Spence can do the 200-yard breast-stroke in about 2m. 48s., and is valuable as a member of the medley relay team. Other breast-stroke swimmers, mentioned in the order of their ability are M. J. Getsov '30, A. A. MacNeille '31, J. J. Silverstein '30 and R. J. Bartoli '29.

In the crawl and backstroke Chicago will miss C. K. Oker '31. Two years ago he was an outstanding all-around sprinting star of the Conference. He dropped out of school last season, and on returning was not able to become eligible. Free-style sprints and relay were hardest hit by scholastic difficulties. S. L. Szold '29, Richard Hough '31 and W. R. Tucker '31, prospective members of the 160-yard relay team, were ineligible for the first dual meet, but hoped to qualify later.

Stephenson Counted On

W. F. Stephenson '30 is having a great deal of responsibility thrust upon him. He is the best 150 back-stroke man, doing it in 1m. 48s, and also the best 40 and 100-yard free-style sprinter. He can do the 40 in 19 or 20s, and the 100 in 58 or 59s, and is a star prospect for both the free-style and medley relays. If he comes up to expectations he should be the high-point winner of the team this season in dual meets.

In the 40 and 100-yard swims, Stephenson will be supported by Donald Moore '31, T. C. Prosser '31, Hough when eligible, A. J. Brislin '31, football tackle, and M. J. Whitelaw '30. The latter used to be a first rank swimmer, but has not competed for a long time. If Coach McGillivray can get him into shape he should improve the Maroon prospects considerably. Brislin and Hough also swim backstroke.

D. C. MacMillan '31 is the best of the 220 and 440-yard free style swimmers. He can do the latter in six minutes or under, and is improving rapidly. He has had very little previous experience in competition, but Coach McGillivray has hopes of making a real star out of him. For support in this event he has only Prosser and Hough.

Weak in Fancy Diving

Very little is hoped for in the fancy diving. The Maroons have nobody with any specialized talent in the event. They hope to convert Getsov into a fancy dipper, but realize he will have no chance against Conference rivals. C. A. Cushman '31, one of the brightest performers at tackle on the football team last fall, is an accomplished gymnast and tumbler and there is some promise that he can learn to do his tumbling from a diving board.

Much confidence is shown in the promise of the water-polo team, except for the same temporary ineligibilities that bother the relay and free style outlook. The Maroons have been probably the leading water-polo team since the sport was substituted by the Conference in place of water basketball. They look good again this season, with Bartoli at goal, Brislin, Silverstein, Prosser, Getsov and Blair Plympton '30 at guards; MacMillan, John McNeil '30, Moore and W. W. Ledanyi '30 at forwards. The conference schedule follows:

Jan. 19—University of Illinois at Urbana.
Feb. 16—University of Wisconsin; 23—Indiana University at Bloomington.
March 2—University of Iowa; 9—Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind.; 15 and 16—Conference meet at Chicago.

Two Games on Pacific Coast

One Finds Washington Practically Eliminating Oregon State From Title Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISSOULA, Mont.—An accurate side shot tossed by E. S. Chinske '30, State University of Montana forward, with two minutes to play, brought his team a one-point decision over University of Oregon, Friday night, 29 to 28. Coach J. W. Stewart of Montana started three second-string players in the lineup to open the game and they surprised Oregon by running the score to 13 to 5 in quick fashion. Oregon recovered, but trailed at half time, 13 to 10.

In the second half, three field goals quickly put Oregon ahead but Montana retaliated on long shots, G. H. Ridings '29 of Oregon, shot four times and scored a field goal on each try to put Oregon ahead 28 to 25 with four minutes left. After two free throws for Montana, Chinske slipped in the winning shot. On a foul called by Chinske, J. S. Bailly 30 had an opportunity to tie the score in the last minute but missed. The summary:

MONTANA		OREGON
J. Lewis, Rohlff, lf	rg,	McCormick
Brown, Chinske, rf	lg,	Bally
Rule, c	c,	Milligan, Edwards, Eberhard
Graham, lg	rf,	Epps, Milligan
R. Lewis, Wendt, rg	lf,	Ridings, Hughes

Score—State University of Montana 29, University of Oregon 28. Goals from field—Chinske 3, Rule 3, Rohlffs 2, Brown Graham for Montana; Ridings 5, Milligan 3, McCormick 2, Bally for Oregon. Goals from foul—R. Lewis 2, Rohlffs, Wendt, Chinske Graham, Rule, Brown, J. Lewis for Montana; Ridings 4, Bally, Milligan for Oregon. Referee—R. R. Morris, Seattle. Umpire—E. Kuns, Seattle.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington quintet practically elimin

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY CHARLES E. JARVIS, C. S.

Charles E. Jarvis, C. S., of Los Angeles, Calif., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Realization of Humanity's Hope," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

My friends: It is a joy to welcome you to The Mother Church to hear a lecture on Christian Science by a member of the Lecture Board of this Church.

The Bible tells us that the people received and heard Jesus gladly; that later the apostles were received and heard gladly. It is no wonder that the truth spread rapidly and accomplished wonders among a people that received and heard it gladly.

This Church was organized by our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, to "reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Manual, page 17).

We are gathered tonight to hear a lecture by an accredited representative of this Church; and his message will be made effective and useful to the extent that we receive and hear it gladly.

I am pleased to present our lecturer, Mr. Charles E. Jarvis, C. S., of Los Angeles, California.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

If a Christian Scientist could reply to Jeremiah's sorrowful question, "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there?" it would be with the assurance that there is balm in Gilead; that there is a Physician at hand, and that the health of our sons, as well as our daughters, is recovered. To a weary, disappointed, suffering, sinning world, Christian Science says: Look up! for "the night is far spent, the day is at hand." There is no condition of moral, mental, or physical distress which cannot be healed through the application of the teachings of Christian Science. The process is neither abstruse nor mysterious. It is so simple that when we gain even a faint glimpse of the glorious import of our real sonship with God, and of His tender, merciful, compassionate relationship to all His children, we rightfully wonder how we have shut ourselves out of the kingdom so long. To those listening to a Christian Science lecture for the first time, let me say that we do not urge you to abandon your preconceived beliefs, or exhort you to accept the teachings of Christian Science, but it is safe to assume that you are here to learn more about God and something of Christian Science, so we shall tell you just a little about the hope which Christian Science offers, and let you do with it as you will.

It is perfectly normal and natural for human beings to desire and to expect happiness, contentment, and freedom from bodily ills. During a considerable portion of our waking hours we devote our best efforts to a form of service so that others as well as ourselves can enjoy a measure of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Too often do our efforts become tragic struggles for a mere existence, for the reason that we do not understand God or look to Him for guidance. Try as we may, many of our best endeavors apparently fail, and in desperation we look about us for a way of escape, or we hope for some door of opportunity to open, through which relief may come to us. To such a one, burdened with fear, discouragement, or despair, Christian Science comes with a message of glorious hope. If you doubt this, look about you and see how many of your friends and neighbors there are who have, through the ministrations of Christian Science, been delivered from every conceivable form of misery, sorrow, and adversity; and some of them have literally been snatched from open graves.

The trouble with many of us has been that we have failed to realize that the infinitely good and all-powerful God is everywhere, and, consequently, He is with us right now. We have either failed to regard God as a factor in our lives, or we have entertained a false concept of Him. I do not mean to say that he who has been faithful to his highest Christian concept of God has not expressed a better belief than the agnostic or the atheist.

When Paul visited Athens and saw an altar erected "to the unknown God," he realized that those who were responsible for that inscription really wanted to know the true God, and later, when they were gathered on Mars' hill, Paul said to them, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." Today people need to know more about the God they are ignorantly worshiping, and Christian Science reveals to us a God of love who never fails to answer our prayers when we pray to Him aright.

Throughout the Bible we are taught the oneness, goodness, omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of God, and we are also taught that man is made in His image. God is the only creator, He has created all things like Himself; therefore, all that really exists is that which God has made, and it must be good as He created it.

When the truth as revealed in Christian Science dawns in our consciousness, we begin to know God as He is described by the Psalmist, as One "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases; who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who crowneth thee with loving-kindness and tender mercies." Is it not utterly unthinkable that such a God should visit grief, disaster, or disease upon His children? Even a human father would not do this. One of the sublime things in human experience is the faith of a child in its parents. Amplify that faith to the point of spiritual understanding where we realize that we are actually the children of a tender, loving, heavenly Father, and we find that this understanding enables us to rely upon God with an absolute confidence that He will guide our footsteps and deliver us from all evil. There are many in this audience—possibly the majority of us—who were utterly without hope, for we did not know there is or could be such a God. In our desperation we reached out as a drowning man would clutch at a straw, and through this spiritual understanding of God were rescued from the depths of ignominy and despair. Many of us who turned to Christian Science in our darkest hour of seemingly hopeless invalidism, or as victims of habit, are today living witnesses to the great fact that "the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy, that it cannot hear."

Many are willing to concede that God is infinite, eternal, and perfect, for nothing less could create and maintain the universe. Mary Baker Eddy defines God in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), as "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." As we study this definition there is revealed to us a new and constantly unfolding concept of God, which enables us to comprehend His power and infinitude.

This God of infinite, all-embracing love is ever at hand. We no longer entertain our childhood concept of God as we thought of Him in a far-off, nebulous heaven where He was supposed to keep a record of our good and bad deeds in a great book and from which He passed judgment upon His children. Mary Baker Eddy has given us a new and broader sense of Deity as our Father-Mother God who expresses the tenderness, the love, and the compassion of motherhood, combined with the strength, the justice, and the firmness we naturally attribute to fatherhood. It is to such a God that we turn for release from our troubles, and we have proved that He does not give us a stone when we ask for bread. The highest sense of God is Love, our Father and our Mother, ever present with us, ever conscious of us, ever caring for us; that Love which never changes and never fails; that Love which is impartial, universal, and eternal; that Love which is incorporeal or spiritual and bestows its blessings alike upon all, as the sun shines upon the whole earth, irrespective of time, person, place, or thing. We shall know somewhat of this Love and express it more when we love our neighbor as ourself and our neighbor's child as our own. What human father in his right senses would deny his children anything that would contribute to their welfare and happiness? When we learn that God has nothing in store for us but good, how much greater, infinitely greater, should be our trust in His ability to give us all and more than we can possibly receive!

In the opening chapter of Genesis we are told that God created man in His image and likeness and gave man dominion over all the earth as well as over everything above and beneath the earth. Has it ever occurred to you that this is literally and demonstrably true? Do you realize that the truth of this statement is being proved daily, hourly, and constantly by thousands of Christian Scientists who are successfully asserting man's God-given dominion over circumstances of birth, environment, and the sins of the flesh through an understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him? The freedom which follows this overcoming of discord is an inherent right of every child of God. This surely does not imply or convey a sense of a man-like God but, on the contrary, begins to unfold the idea of a Godlike man. This unfoldment takes place through the ever present, always enforceable power of God operating as law. The affairs of men, as well as the rotation of the planets, are governed by this same infinite, unerring, immutable law of which God alone is the author. All the trouble and discord in the world is due to ignorance of or disobedience to God's law. We find this to be true as we turn away from our sinful habits and false beliefs and, through a consciousness awakened to spiritual understanding, claim our right to freedom and harmony under the law of divine justice.

If there is a creator of the universe, including man, and there is; and if this creator is good, His creation must be and is like Him. Then we, in reality, are the perfect offspring of a perfect God, right now, and the human belief in evil and matter is a falsity and no part of us as God's offspring. If the beliefs in sin, sickness, disease, death, envy, jealousy, hatred, and so on are not of God, who or what then is the creator of these vicious beliefs? They have no creator, no source or origin, any more than the belief that the earth is flat has a creator, a source, or an origin. False beliefs are not of God, so we do not have to accept them, be subservient to them, or afraid of them. They only come to us as arguments and we are at all times master of the situation, because God gave man this dominion.

Christian Science, then, holds out the hope—yes, the absolute assurance—that these delusions can be successfully resisted. You positively can do this just as you can refuse to accept a mutilated or a counterfeit coin.

Jesus

Christ Jesus demonstrated the truth about God to his age. His divine origin and the human conditions surrounding his birth enabled him to understand and appreciate to the full the problems of those he came to seek and to save. He was fully conscious of his oneness with God. Thus endowed, he met and mastered sin, disease, and death. He was a true way-shower because he not only preached the gospel, but over and over again he proved his statements by his demonstrations. Then he gave us—that is, all who believe in him—this wonderful assurance that the works he did we should do also; and even greater works. Jesus gave to mankind the greatest message the world ever received. His only means of communication was by the spoken word to single individuals or to groups of people, by the sea, on the hillside, or in their simple homes. Our only record of his sayings is through the reports of others, yet the message he gave has endured through the centuries, and its potency and availability to the needs of today are as provable now as when first uttered.

The Christianity that Christ Jesus taught is not complete without the healing of sin and disease. The healings which have occurred since Mary Baker Eddy gave her discovery to the world are proof conclusive that the truths uttered by Jesus were not limited in their application to his immediate hearers or to the people of his generation, but were addressed to every individual throughout all time. Truth is eternal. It is without beginning or end. Truth has appeared through Moses, Elijah, Elisha, and other prophets, or whenever the human race reached the place where it realized its own impotence and cried out to God for deliverance. When Jesus said, "Before Abraham was, I am," he did not, of course, refer to his human selfhood but to the eternal Christ, or Truth, which he demonstrated.

Jesus did not come to destroy but to fulfill the law,—the eternal law of Christ which had its earlier expressions in the experiences of the prophets, some of whom foretold the Messiahship of Jesus. Jesus did not upset anything except evil; he came to establish law and order, to point the way of salvation, and to prove that God is the author of our being and the healer of all our diseases. Jesus took no credit to himself, but made it clear that it was God working through him that accomplished the results. Quietly, lovingly, Jesus went about his Father's business, never refusing a call for aid, and without the record of a single failure in all of his experience. His was the sublime example for all time of what God will do through man when man reflects the Mind of Christ.

Christ

It is this same Christ, Truth, which unfolds in our consciousness and enables us to recognize God as the author of man's being. When this revelation comes to us and we are transformed by the renewing of our mind, the fear, sickness, pain, sin, sorrow, and discouragement which we have hugged to our bosoms begin to melt away as mist before the morning sunshine and we realize that, as one of our hymns says,

"Man does stand as God's own child,
The image of His Love."
(Christian Science Hymnal, p. 99)

It was the Christ which enabled Jesus to make his supreme demonstration over death, thereby proving forever the nothingness of the belief which we have been falsely educated to regard as inevitable, but which Jesus tells us is an enemy to be overcome. Moreover, he assured us that if we believed on him, and understood him and his mission,—which was to reveal the Christ,—we should never see death. It is the Christ, or divine idea, which enables us to help and encourage our fellow-man in times of sickness or stress; which inspires to deeds of heroism in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles, and which enables us to meet and overcome the arguments of fear. Fear is the archenemy of the human race, and is to be resisted as the chief torment of mankind. It is the greatest hindrance to our freedom. Fear is at the bottom of all the devastating beliefs of war, pestilence, contagion, disease, death. We rise out of all error as fear is overcome.

Material sense, which is incapable of grasping anything beyond itself, does not, cannot comprehend the Christ, but it is possible for the human mind to become so imbued with a holy desire to know God that it can perceive the Christ-idea. This is the teaching of Jesus and it is the teaching of Christian Science. Those who have been studying Christian Science the longest are most conscious of how much there is yet to be learned about infinite Truth, but having named the name of Christ and having seen marvelous works accomplished in Christ's name, we have a reason for the hope that is in us and are constantly expecting clearer unfoldment as we strive to demonstrate more of the Christ with which Jesus was endowed without measure. This is our prayer and our unceasing hope.

Discoverer and Founder

Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." This was God's message to humanity which He gave through His blessed Son, Christ Jesus, and it is the same message, revealed to this age through Mary Baker Eddy, which comes to you through Christian Science. God never fails to raise up a deliverer when a crisis arises and mankind is ready for emancipation and progress. This time it was a woman who was chosen to lead the modern children of Israel out of the chaotic darkness of materialism. Some have objected to Christian Science and refused to accept its teachings because the revelation came through a woman. Such a position is inconsistent, especially if the objector accepts Jesus, who was born of a woman. It was woman who was "last at the cross and first at the sepulchre" of Jesus after his mighty demonstration. All through the centuries woman has filled an important place in the development of human history, so it was befitting the time and circumstances that God should choose, as His revelator to this age, a woman through whose pure and exalted consciousness came the truths which Jesus said we should know, and which have literally set countless thousands free.

Born of devout Christian parents, Mrs. Eddy became, even as a child, an earnest student of the Bible. After reaching womanhood, she experienced an accident which so seriously incapacitated her that her life was despaired of. In her extremity, she turned to her Bible and as she read of the cures performed by Jesus it dawned upon her that the same power which made possible the healing in that day is available to God's children now. The revelation was so clear and positive that she realized her freedom, arose and joined the members of her household, and thereafter enjoyed better health than before. Having demonstrated for herself that the healing Principle was operative in her case, she set about to discover the definite rule which could be applied and proved by others. As the result of three years' intensive study of the Bible, during which period she did little other reading and gave but little time to other pursuits, God revealed to her the truths contained in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which is the textbook of Christian Science. So potent are the statements contained in this volume that cures without number have resulted from the study of its inspired pages.

Picture, if you can, this lone but courageous woman who realized that she had brought to light a tremendous spiritual fact which had been lost to the world for sixteen or seventeen centuries. How to share the message with others and convince them of its positive efficacy was her problem. Slowly and patiently she labored with those who would give her audience, until here and there one would catch a faint gleam of the vision. Gradually these men and women were in turn able to help others. Finally, Mrs. Eddy was led to establish her church, which she tells us was "designed to commemorate the word and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing" (Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, p. 17). As the Discoverer and Founder of one of the greatest religious movements the world has ever known, is it any wonder that multitudes who have been redeemed from sin, sickness, and death itself rise up to call her blessed? It is only a little over sixty years since Mrs. Eddy gave her message to the world, but as the perspective lengthens, the magnitude of her discovery and the import of its mighty achievement will be more fully appreciated until she will be accorded her proper place as one of the greatest characters of all human history.

Textbook

The Christian Science textbook contains seven hundred pages, including one hundred pages of authenticated testimonials of healing by Christian Science, and sets forth with scientific exactness the rules and methods by which the healing results are accomplished. It is written so simply that a child can comprehend and prove its teachings, and yet it is so profound that the philosopher and scholar find its logic irrefutable. It covers a wide range of pure metaphysics; it sets forth the tenets of a true religion which is capable of being lived and practiced every hour, under all circumstances and conditions.

Let me give you the chapter headings of this marvelous book so that you may gain an idea of the scope of the subjects covered: "Prayer"; "Atonement and Eucharist"; "Marriage"; "Christian Science versus Spiritualism"; "Animal Magnetism Unmasked"; "Science, Theology, Medicine"; "Physiology"; "Footsteps of Truth"; "Creation"; "Science of Being"; "Some Objections Answered"; "Christian Science Practice"; "Teaching Christian Science"; and, "Recapitulation." Then the author gives us an interpretation of the books of Genesis and Revelation, or the Apocalypse, which clears away many inconsistencies with which these books have been regarded. Then follows a Glossary of terms commonly used in Christian Science, and finally, the chapter on Fruitage, which contains the testimonies of many who were healed through reading the textbook.

Christian Science is a clear, comprehensible revelation of the truth. It is demonstrable, for it is the only religious teaching which is solving the problems of mankind and overcoming the beliefs of evil and matter scientifically.

If you wish to know what Christian Science is and how it operates, let me earnestly commend you to a study of this book. In order to appreciate its full meaning, read it carefully, ponder its statements, apply them to your problems, and in the degree that you are receptive to the truth elucidated in this book, you will find yourself experiencing freedom from whatever has seemed to distress you. Moreover, you will be found entertaining a different and more loving attitude toward God and your fellow-man. Science and Health is not a book one can read through quickly and lay aside as one would a novel. It can be thoughtfully perused from cover to cover times without number, and each reading unfolds new and clearer meanings of passages which may have seemed obscure on a previous occasion.

This textbook not only sets forth Christ Jesus' method of the treatment of disease and sin, but, as its title indicates, it is a "Key to the Scriptures." With this key we unlock the door to a vast storehouse of hitherto hidden treasure of spiritual illumination. The Bible is full of passages of exquisite beauty, and when illuminated by the light of spiritual understanding, these divinely inspired utterances become our refuge from evil, our assurance of heavenly protection, our strength in times of stress, and our consolation in the hour of sorrow.

The Bible

The claim is sometimes mistakenly made that Christian Scientists have a Bible of their own, a different Bible from that generally used in Protestant churches. The Bible always used in our churches is the same King James Version which has been studied and expounded by Bible students since the days of the Reformation. It was to this Bible that Mrs. Eddy turned in her search for the great discovery which later she denominated Christian Science and to which she makes reference on page 126 of the textbook as follows: "I have set forth Christian Science and its application to the treatment of disease just as I have discovered them. I have demonstrated through Mind the effects of Truth on the health, longevity, and morals of men; and I have found nothing in ancient or in modern systems on which to found my own, except the teachings and demonstrations of our great Master and the lives of prophets and apostles. The Bible has been my only authority. I have had no other guide in 'the straight and narrow way' of Truth." And in the tenets of Christian Science we read: "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life" (Science and Health, p. 497). At every service in Christian Science churches, the congregation listens to passages from the Bible, followed by correlative selections from the Christian Science textbook.

Although many books have been written attacking the Bible, and many efforts have been made to destroy it and to prevent people from reading it, the Book of books has not only survived all opposition, but it is today the most popular book in the world. Christian Scientists have contributed not a little to the steadily increasing popularity of the Bible, for there are no people more devoted to the daily study and contemplation of its sacred pages, and who depend more upon its promises for spiritual food and guidance.

Healing

The healing which takes place in Christian Science is a mental process whereby our erroneous belief that life, substance, and intelligence exist in matter gives place to the understanding that man is spiritual and therefore subject alone to divine control. We have been mistakenly led to regard man as possessing a material body made up of hands, feet, eyes, ears, internal organs, and so on, including a mass of cells located in the cranium where he is supposed to do his thinking, in spite of the Scriptural assurance that God made man in His image and likeness. Now chemists tell us that the human body is composed of chemical elements such as water, lime, salt, iron, sulphur, and so on. When a sense of pain or inflammation has appeared, we have been taught to pour something disagreeable into the material body, or to rub something upon it, in order to make it more comfortable, not realizing that it actually has no more sensation or intelligence than a log of wood or a bag of meal, excepting for the so-called mind of which the material body is the externalization. In other words, a mortal body is only the manifestation of mortal mind. Now as nearly all of you know, the word "mortal" is derived from the Latin *mors, mortis*, death, —from *mori*, to die; hence it is the erroneous mortal concept of body which gives us so much concern and which is said to finally return to the dust of which it was made. It is from this false concept that proceeds all the pain, sickness, and distress from which mankind cries out for deliverance.

If the expected relief from bodily discord is not forthcoming as the result of the use of drugs or other material remedies, it not infrequently happens that a change of climate is recommended, as if geographical location could have any more effect upon the elements contained in the physical body than if they were contained in a bottle. In every such case, the cause and effect are predicated upon the same fallacy of intelligent matter, but, may I ask, how would the drugs or medicinal treatment affect the same matter after the so-called mortal mind had left it?

We have no evidence that Jesus ever employed drugs in order to effect a cure; yet he healed countless cases without the aid of any material means. Paul said, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind," therefore it is the human mind that must be educated out of its false beliefs, and that is the basis upon which Christian Science operates.

Shakespeare uttered a truism when he said that "there is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." If our premise is wrong, it naturally follows that our conclusions and results will likewise be wrong. If the patient who believes in the efficacy of drugs and the physician who depends upon drugs fail to accomplish the anticipated results, the discouraged patient wonders if there is any relief possible in some other direction. Here enters Christian Science with its message of hope, declaring that there is a way out; that the way of salvation which Jesus made clear is still open and unobstructed, and that the promises he made—with which the Scriptures abound—were not limited to his immediate hearers but to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear. Mrs. Eddy tells us in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection," that "the mortal body being but the objective state of the mortal mind, this mind must be renovated to improve the body" (p. 34). When the afflicted one begins to realize that the promises are true and applicable specifically to him, the shackles of fear and doubt begin to loosen, he ceases the mesmeric contemplation of material, bodily conditions, and there dawns in his consciousness a gleam of hope which expands into spiritual understanding which sets him free. Neither human will power, suggestion, nor the hypnotic control of one human mind by another has brought about this demonstration.

How can we doubt that the same God who led the children of Israel through the Red Sea and guided them through all the years of their pilgrimage to the promised land, who delivered Daniel from the lions' den, whose protective power enabled the Hebrew children to walk unscathed through the burning, fiery furnace; how can we doubt that this same God is able to deliver His children today from the mental, moral, and physical discords with which they seemingly have to contend?

Christian Science is proving hourly that all things are possible with God, and therefore there is a very lively hope for the so-called hopeless. The healings which Jesus accomplished are beautifully described by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (pp. 476, 477) as follows: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Christian Scientists are striving to follow the example of Jesus by healing the sick in this same way, and the opportunity for such an attainment is open to all.

Salvation

The salvation of which mankind is today so sorely in need is to gain the right idea of God and man. Salvation includes understanding, demonstration and deliverance from sin, sickness and death and is accomplished through spiritualization of thought. All that needs to be healed or reformed is erroneous, sinful thinking, so when the odiousness of sin becomes apparent,—in other words, when we see sin for what it actually is,—we turn from it with loathing. Thus as thought is purified we stop sinning, and we find that discordant bodily conditions are also healed. For centuries we have accepted as real and inescapable all sorts of mischievous, sinful suggestions which, after once gaining entrance into thought, are very apt to breed a lively swarm of attendant evils, until we have become so filled with sin in such forms as envy, jealousy, hatred, malice, resentment, and the like, that it is small wonder we have suffered physically. It is your divine right to exercise your God-given dominion over these arguments which would rob you of your peace and freedom. It matters not whether the argument takes the form of sin, sorrow, or disease, you can successfully resist every effort of evil to invade the harmony of your being. God's child is by nature honest, pure, and loving. Anything which appears to be contrary is due to false education. The pure in heart do not willfully acquire a sinful habit or a false appetite, but evil is oft presented in attractive forms and, unless we are alert, we may be tempted for a moment to listen to the false arguments of material sense.

The temptations to sin meet us at every turn, but we do not have to yield to them. By spiritual living and the constant endeavor to keep close to God we are not only protected from the temptations of evil, but through increasing spiritual discernment we learn to penetrate more quickly the subtle disguises of error and thereby defend ourselves successfully from its attempts to enter our consciousness.

Now when one is under the intoxicating delusion that there is pleasure in sin, he is not ready for deliverance therefrom. There comes a time, however, when false sense is satiated; when one fails to experience any satisfaction whatever in the supposed joys of a material, sensuous world. It matters not how long the decision to take a stand for righteousness has been postponed. When the cup of sinful living has been drained to its bitter dregs and the heart yearns for peace and the joy of right living, he who has sinned and who reaches out to God for deliverance, finds awaiting him a tender welcome from the God of love, who is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever."

There never was a moment in our experience when salvation was not at hand; it only rested with us to make the effort to be saved, for a tender, merciful, compassionate Father-Mother God is always waiting for the children of men to awaken from their delusion of life in matter to the consciousness of true being. I once heard a story of a man who dreamed that he was in prison. He did not know why he was confined; yet there were the stone walls, the barred steel door, the tiny window, and it all seemed very real to the dreamer. As he pondered the situation, endeavoring to find a reason for his imprisonment, a wave of righteous indignation at the injustice of it welled up within him and, as he involuntarily started to beat his fists against the wall, it all fell away, and he awakened to find himself free.

Christian Science teaches, and it can be proved with mathematical certainty, that the bondage to false material sense is a dream from which we can be awakened and set free, just as the sleeping dreamer can be roused from a nightmare. All that is necessary for our release is first the desire and then the determination to know God aright, followed by the consistent living which proves our gratitude for release from evil. Sin is forgiven only as it is abandoned.

Salvation depends upon our steadfast, devout consecration to the things of God and a constant striving for increased spirituality. Just as the healing of the sick, as accomplished by Christian Science, proves the reality of God as good, so the redemption of the sinner proves the unreality of sin.

Prayer

It is doubtful if any chapter in the textbook, Science and Health, has attracted more attention or has been responsible for satisfying more people of the practicality of Christian Science than the chapter on Prayer with which the book opens. In the first sentence of this chapter we read: "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love" (p. 1). Just a few lines farther on the author says: "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be molded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds" (p. 1). It is to such prayer that we can resort when we enter into our closet and shut the door with the assurance that as we pray to our Father in secret, He will reward us openly. We enter into this closet, "the secret place of the most High," as we rise above the arguments of material sense and realize that we are alone with God. No audible words, no human intermediary, no particular posture is necessary for such prayer to be heard. We only need the deep and abiding sense that we are in the presence "of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal" (Science and Health, Pref., p. vii). Regardless of how difficult a condition may seem to be, it cannot interfere with our right to appeal to our loving Father-Mother God, nor can error prevent us from hearing the "still small voice" of Truth in answer to our desire.

It is this silent prayer of understanding of the allness of God, of man's oneness with Him and the consequent nothingness of evil, which banishes and destroys the manifestations of the supposititious opposite, whether it argues to us as sin, sickness, or death. Jesus made quite clear the difference between those who prayed in the streets or synagogues to be heard of men, or who employed vain repetitions, or who made long prayers expecting to be heard because of their much speaking, and the silent prayer with which we approach our heavenly Father in the quiet of our closet, or mental home.

Right here it might be well to say a word about absent treatment, which is not always understood by those unfamiliar with the teachings of Christian Science. As we begin to understand the allness, the infinitude of God, our limited, finite sense of time and space loses its imaginary power, and it is proved that prayer under such conditions is quite as efficacious whether the patient is in the same room or thousands of miles away. Why think it incredible that healing should result from absent treatment? Remember that when Jesus was at Cana in Galilee he healed instantaneously the nobleman's son who was sick at Capernaum, several miles away; again, when our Master came into Capernaum after his exalted experience on the mountain, he healed the centurion's servant who lay at home sick of the palsy. If God is omnipotent and omnipresent, there is no place where He is not, nor can we by any chance or possibility be separated from His presence or power.

You recall that on one occasion, after Jesus fed the five thousand, the disciples were returning by boat to Capernaum. A high wind arose and they were not making much headway, when Jesus appeared, walking on the water. As soon as he came aboard, immediately the ship was at the other side. Compared with this demonstration, our achievements in the way of modern, physical science—the radio, the aeroplane, the transmission of pictures by telegraphy, and now by radio—seem very feeble. These appliances have always been possible, for the idea existed in infinite Mind, and they are only now coming to light because human thought is throwing off its limitations and, like the butterfly emerging from its cocoon, is expanding toward the unlimited realm of spiritual realities. In the words of our Leader: "We welcome the increase of knowledge and the end of error, because even human invention must have its day, and we want that day to be succeeded by Christian Science, by divine reality" (Science and Health, p. 95). We are steadily bringing out a higher sense of man's dominion, but we still have leagues to go in the line of spiritual unfoldment and achievement before we can approximate the demonstrations of Jesus.

Prayer, as we understand it in Christian Science, is the calm, confident, positive realization of the ever-presence of infinite Mind and the perfection of Mind's ideas. As we turn from the contemplation of things material and discordant to the ever present Christ, there comes into consciousness the assurance that God alone is present and has power. Time, place, or environment cannot interfere with our instant appeal to the Most High, for there is no place where His voice is not heard.

Through the beneficent teachings of the new-old religion of Christian Science, a vast multitude have been brought out of great tribulation. We have been redeemed from apparently hopeless conditions of sin; raised from seemingly hopeless beds of pain; released from false appetites which materia medica claimed were incurable, and we bear grateful witness to the assurance of Jesus that "with God all things are possible," regardless of how aggravated discordant conditions may seem to be or how long they have been endured. "God is no respecter of persons," and when the sinner or the sufferer discovers that all human remedies fail and turns to his heavenly Father, he finds, like the prodigal son, that this loving Father is waiting to greet him with a blessing; to bestow His richest gifts upon him; to put about his shoulders the coat of freedom from the evils which have tormented him; and to open wide the door to his heavenly home where there is naught but harmony, joy, and an infinite abundance of good. Therefore we can say with the Psalmist, "Hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God."

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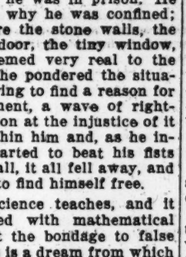

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A Morning Glory by the Alley

A Story by FREDERICK W. CARR

PART I

A GREAT American city is like a tree—it grows in rings. Next to its magnificent center comes a blackened neighborhood which once had promise but hopes not for its return; then a mingling of factories and plants; next old brick houses built before the days of back porches; after that newer three-story flat buildings already running down. And if you would press on through succeeding rings of growth you soon come to a layer of newer apartments and finally into a band of bungalows.

The city's early history indeed is writ in the backyards above which the elevated railroad rumbles—a movie in reels six and eight miles long, played of weekdays to millions ebbing in and out of downtown, the biggest picture in the city and the least observed.

Of all the flitting scenes the most forlorn is the forgotten ring just beyond the city's central splendor. It was there that Elof and his father and mother had their abode.

Although not yet 6, Elof gave promise of a double chin. His stubby nose turned up from a modest dimpled jaw, and somehow he managed to have a set of little-old-man features inset with blue eyes and topped with yellow hair. A youngster to trust and be trusted, said his face, while that chin bespoke no lack of determination.

Yet to Reach Port

Elof's parents had sailed from the old country years before, but had yet to reach port. When they pulled up their anchors from the soil of Sweden, they loosed from the things they understood, and were still drifting. Elof's father was self-condemning, puzzled and sullen; his mother timid as a wild bird; the boy contented as a pup.

While others from the home land took root and flourished in the city, Elof's father stumbled about in the unintelligible whirlpool of the metropolis until forced down to rest in the everyman's land which lies between the city's heart and its encircling and unnumbered miles of homes. There he clung, propped up by a job as janitor in a neighboring dilapidated tenement.

The Peterson family was lodged on the second floor of a big building so old that six feet of its front cornice had fallen off, leaving a patch of moldy looking bare bricks. Below the Petersons was a Greek restaurant, flanked on one side by a secondhand shoe store, on the other by a melancholy barber shop. In this neighborhood, as in some others not so abased, the back porch is the great home spot of the open seasons. High was the Petersons' after the manner of buildings when Chicago was young. Its floor took a sharp slant, which now and then rolled Elof's playthings to the alley.

An Alley With an Individuality

No ordinary alley this, but an alley with an individuality. Its cobble-stones were longer and broader than gray cobble-stones anywhere else. The corners of its brick buildings were grooved with the jostling of generations of horse-drawn wagons. Its face crumpled, its sides scarred, it had been the seat of play and the boulevard to adventure of a never-ending procession of the children housed above it. Just now it offered peculiar transport to treasure, for a factory on its other side had burned down and its razing had left a broad billowy wreck of stone and brick and boards, garnished with the subsequent bestowal of miscellaneous neighborhood junk—a sea in which youthful fishing was always good.

Beyond ran the elevated, and behind it battalions of blackened brick walls, faithfully standing the siege of decades of sooted winds and jarring trains. And rivulets of people flowed ever along the streets and trickled down the alleys.

Clatter and crowd, débris and dirt, made up no threshold scene that Elof's father and mother had dreamed of in their pastoral quiet abroad. Yet here they were, and this was home.

Morning-Glory Seeds

"Mamma, see what Joey's mother gived me," cried Elof one morning, as he ran in the back door a-tremble with excitement. He held out a dozen crinkled seeds in a hand almost as black. "Mornin'-glory seeds! Oh, Mamma, how can we make them grow way up?"

Elof's mother had a beautifully rounded chin, thin lips curving upward when she smiled, and a clear, high forehead. Her fingers quivered as she took the seeds. She had been raised among the growing things, but the ocean had cut her off from them. She had not had a flowerpot in America, and to venture for one into the bewildering interior of some great store would have been as forbidding to her as to her husband. An empty tomato can stood in the kitchen sink. She swiftly punched a few holes in it with the ice pick, and, calling Elof after her, ran down the steep back stairs to search for earth.

So Elof's family joined the company of those who summon the softer seasons to minister a mite of grace and greenery by window ledge and fire escape, porch rail and roof. Great is their number in the city.

No matter how solid the brick and stone, spring finds its way to its innermost nook. Big dragon flies, whose flittings seem peculiarly a part of the countryside, may themselves be city waifs, for amid the most blighted scenes of stone they hover and soar in summer as giddily as over stream and pond. In a thousand wooden boxes, perched two or three stories up, the cycles of the sun can be traced as it beckons up the seeds, raises their far too thick blades above the wood and coaxes an occasional flower to beauty. Late in planting and sparse in blossoms is the back-porch crop, but it brings something fresh and growing to spare and ofttimes bleak surroundings. The winds toss back the tops of these islets of emerald as gayly as ever they bid a daisy bow in the field among her ten thousand sisters.

Elof's mother soon found the needed soil in a vacant lot between the elevated and the billboards. One corner of the lot was covered with a rug of green and gray broken bottles. Beside it the ground swelled into a little mound of stunted mosslike grass and then sloped into a slight hollow where clumps bent to the breeze. Here was fair substance to make a soft bed for a little family of seeds and in a few moments they were tucked in. Where to put the can required deliberation. After the four rooms and the fire escape had been canvassed, Elof and his mother agreed on the corner of the back porch. There the can was tied to the beam, and the morning sun peeped into its top to welcome the strangers hidden there before departing to look into the front windows for the balance of the day.

"Mamma, will it be up tomorrow? Mamma, when will the flowers come? Mamma, what color will they be?" And many another question.

Elof's mother prattled back to him with a lighter heart than any day since they had come to live by the alley. She was young and so was Elof's father.

The Italian Family Upstairs

When finally that stream was dried, the lad plodded up the stairs in search of information. The Italian family lived there whence he had his seed. Five years before the morning glories had climbed all over their back porch, until their youngsters broke the strings. A few loose black ends of twine still fluttered down. Mrs. Peterson generally kept her lamb close at home, but she could not deny him his flower friends, while they instead of wearying at his frequent visits took him into the family. They also bestirred themselves to plant the balance of the morning glory seeds which one of their black-haired boys had brought home and forgotten.

When Peterson came back for lunch he was met at the foot of the stairs, guided to the tomato can sitting in state, and filled with data as to its contents and its future. His broad face set on his stocky body lost some of its dazed and doleful expression in the insistently joyful atmosphere.

"Papa, do you know flowers, too?" demanded his son. "Mamma told me lots about 'em." Peterson looked at his wife. "Mamma knows all about boo'ful flowers, don't you, Mamma?"

"Father knows them too. Tell him about the flowers we knew back home."

That was not an unwelcome thought, and Peterson's open features showed his slow meditation. The somberness of his hardened disappointment at having done no better for his bride in the new world, which weighted the young immigrant down, lifted a mite as he peered back into the familiar and loved scenes of the past. He needed coaxing, but thawed out to ramble over the beauty of the flowers of his boyhood. His wife's eyes sparkled, and the son sat open mouthed, for never before had he heard his gruff father talk so long or so pleasantly.

That night the boy dreamed of flowers big as houses, indeed they were houses, where little boys lived and had great struggles with bees big as bears and butterflies large as barns, which came sailing and singing like brass bands.

This story is in three parts. Part II will follow next Saturday.

F. J. Bishop

Upper Row, Left to Right—Mountain Conosperm; Bushy Heath-Myrtle; Downy Star-Bush; Rosy Bush-Pea. Lower—Clematis Aristata, or Old Man's Beard; "Turtle Point," Middleson's Peak, Grampians.

An Australian Garden Measured in Square Miles

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Vic.

HERE is a garden measured not in acres but by the square mile, where, from ground and rocky crevice, tree and shrub, fern and orchid run riot by the million in the fertile soil, product of weather action on the layered sandstone of the Grampian Ranges.

The most usual approach to the Grampians is by way of the township of Hall's Gap, 14 miles by road from Stawell, a mining and agricultural town on the railway line from Melbourne to Adelaide. Hall's Gap runs north and south between the Mt. William Range on the east and the rugged battlements of the Wonderland and Serra Ranges on the west, battlements for the most part unscalable, but at intervals broken by "gaps" which provide access to the rock-strewn, shrub-covered slopes falling away westward to the Victoria Valley.

The Grampians should, if possible, be visited in the Australian spring or early summer, for it is then that "the tumbled fragments of the hills" are clothed with a garment of blossom, red and white, orange and yellow, pink and blue, in many shades and combinations. Over 700 species of flowering plants and ferns have been found in the district—at least 15 being found nowhere else.

Revisiting the Grampians for the third time, the thought arose, "Is my recollection of the beauty of the flora exaggerated by pleasant memories?" The answer was provided over and over again when we came upon a rock garden of Baeckia plicata (fringed heath myrtle) in all stages, from the white of the perfect flower through pink to the coral bed of the final stages; or a spreading mass of Bauera sessiliflora (showy bauera), with its multiplicity of magenta-pink blooms clasping the graceful sprays; or the dainty white Thryptomene calycina (bushy heath myrtle), massed plant beyond plant on the hillsides; above all by the warm rose red of the Rosy Bush Pea. Struggling along rock-strewn hillsides, and through the matted vegetation at the bottom of a "gap," the second day out was crowned by the finding of perfect specimens of the last-named plant—specimens which would grace any botanical garden.

The beauty of the Grampian flora is for the most part intimate. Unlike the Cootamundra and other wattles which make a brilliant splash of yellow on the landscape, the Grampian flowers must usually be viewed at close quarters, though in some of the wilder parts showy bauera, lining the mountain rills, was visible at half a mile.

The charm of the Grampians grows upon the nature lover, and he who sees them once in the flower season will go again if he may. J. B. H.

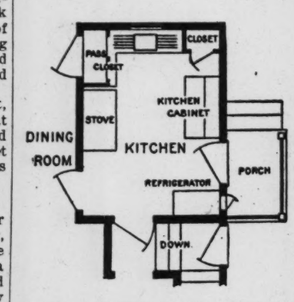
Building a Compact Kitchen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

EVERY woman knows in a general way that the more compactly her equipment is arranged, provided she can reach what she needs easily and move in a logical way from one work center to another, the fewer steps she will have to take in doing her work.

The way to plan a convenient kitchen is to think over all the tasks that have to be done there, and of the order in which they occur. Then one can make a floor plan on paper which will provide for doing them in the easiest way. The four jobs that usually follow each other two or three times a day are food preparation, cooking, serving, and clearing away and dishwashing. If the major equipment is arranged with these jobs in mind, much unnecessary crossing and recrossing of the kitchen can be avoided.



Plan for Compact Kitchen Arrangement Designed by Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

In the New Home

If one is planning a new home, the ideal kitchen will be built around the necessary equipment. Windows and doors will be placed according to the same general plan, and plumbing fixtures, gas pipes, electric outlets and other stationary features will be indicated where they are needed. Even if one is obliged to make the best of a house already standing the large equipment can be shifted around to some extent, to bring the various work centers into better relation with each other, and it may not be totally impossible to consider such radical changes as cutting a window through to give more light or installing a new closet for better storage.

One of the best means of making any kitchen convenient and of saving both space and steps is to put a two-way or pass closet for china and silver in the wall between the kitchen and dining room. On the kitchen side this should be near enough to the sink to make dishwashing possible without extra steps as soon as the soiled dishes are passed through. Then when they have been washed they can be placed immediately in the cupboard to be taken out on the dining-room side for the next meal. The door on that side may be like a large standard door, reaching to the floor, or it may be cut in two so that only one half need be opened at a time. Glass cupboard doors on the upper part of the pass closet are sometimes used on the kitchen side, but if the dishes are in constant use the shelves may be left open. At the level of the sink the shelf of the pass closet is usually kept clear for passing food and dishes through. The lower shelves may be two-way or not, according to the special needs of the household.

From Bureau of Home Economics

The position of the sink with reference to the pass closet may be either along the connecting wall, below or beside the pass closet, or at right angles to it, on an outside wall of the house, so that a window may be placed directly above it for light and ventilation. This is the arrangement shown in the floor plan and the pictures of a pass closet in a kitchen designed by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. It offers perhaps the most compact use of space obtainable for the small kitchen in the small house. The counter in the pass closet is at the level of the sink drainboards, and continuous with them. The working surface of the kitchen cabinet, which is the chief equipment of the food preparation center, is at the same height. The sink can be reached from it with very few extra steps when vegetables or fruits must be washed or utensils filled with water for cooking. On the other wall the stove is equally accessible when food is ready to be cooked.

A study of this floor plan shows, too, how equipment can be arranged so that paths of travel from the back door and hall and to the dining room do not cross the work centers. The oblong shape of this kitchen has been found more satisfactory for step saving than a square floor plan.

In Alpine Austria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many of the large number of Americans who spend part of their summer in the Salzkammergut have visited the remarkable Alpine Garden, which is to be found near Bad Aussee, one of the beautiful Alpine resorts of Upper Austria, within a few miles of Salzburg itself. This garden is situated more than 2800 feet above sea level, and here are gathered together 1000 species of plants, drawn from all parts of the world, and divided into 19 groups according to their system and place of growth. Here one may examine different forms of the same flower as they exist in the higher and lower regions of the Alps, and watch the various flowers resolving themselves into their more or less permanent structures. Plants with wonderful contrivances for catching insects, special kinds of thistle from the Ukraine, golden primroses from Switzerland and China, gentians from Tibet and Malay, pinks from Greece and the Caucasus, and specimens of European cactus are but a few of the great variety to be found here.

The garden is divided into three sections by terraces. At the bottom is a damp meadow, then a dry meadow for such flowers as pinks, etc., while the highest, which is approached by stone steps, is more or less a shrubbery, where may be seen fine specimens of the Pinus austriaca, that pine which, though small and gnarled, can weather any storm. Here thrive also many rare ferns, the Alpine rose (Rhododendron hirsutum); yew trees, which are uncommon in Austria; the lemon-colored violet with its double blossom (Viola biflora), and the "finger herb" (Potentilla caulescens), which can penetrate into the tiniest cracks in the rocks and make a home for itself there.

This fine garden has been built up by the Alpine Garden Association. Established in 1920, with the express object of giving employment to a former soldier, it has grown to be a society of all lovers of nature anxious to protect plant life in these parts, and to promote a love and knowledge of Alpine flowers among the common people. It is doing a great work in protecting local fauna and flora from the wanton destruction of thoughtless tourists who, not content with taking the flower, must carry away the root also—as has been done so largely with the edelweis that it is gradually disappearing from certain Alpine districts.

The association is run on very democratic lines, and each member takes shares at the price of $1.50 a share. At the moment, so Dr. Frederich Selle, the president, informed the Monitor correspondent, there is a serious lack of funds, but as soon as more money is forthcoming it is hoped to establish a grass preserve, where experiments can be made which will help the native to know which is the best kind of grass seed to use in the particular Alpine grazing meadow in which he finds himself. In view of the different effects produced at the various heights above sea level, this is an important matter for the local peasant. Also, instructional courses in botany are arranged for students, and there is a quaint mountain hut at which refreshments are provided for visitors.

Cypress Trees

O cypress trees along the river bank,
Your garments flutter in the languid breeze.
Sheer green chiffon and tulle in lighter shades,
With silken fringe and tasseled draperies,
Lend you a winsome charm. Since I have seen
Your stateliness, I marvel that you wear
Your ribboned robes with such simplicity.
When silver-slippered twilight decks your hair
With topaz gems of firefly fashioning,
And moonlight gives you scarfs of pearl and fawn.
You do not toss your heads in scornful pride,
But stand all night until the radiant dawn,
And ply your fans for little sleeping birds.
How often you have cuddled squirrel folk
Within your sheltering arms while winter gales
Like hungry wolves howled close ere Spring awoke.
How often you have played the organ notes
For arias that mocking birds must sing,
And drawn sweet music from your river keys
That rippled gently with your pedaling.

O cypress trees, these things are tender-sweet,
But you perform a mission richer far
Each time you furnish men with shingle wood
For roofing, painted green and cinnabar.
What happiness to cover little homes,
To love them and to keep them snug and dry,
And doing this, dear trees, you still may keep
Your hearts and faces lifted to the sky!

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

The Pelargonium

ANYONE who loves the geranium and appreciates its always generous return for any kindly attention given it, should grow some pelargoniums. The pelargonium is like a giant and glorified geranium. Its leaves are similar—rich green in color, velvety and of great substance. The flowers are larger than those of the geranium, more velvety and brilliant. The crimped and ruffled loveliness of the petals come in the most gorgeous of colors. From pure white they range to carmine, with darker, sometimes lighter, blotches; featherings and veinings of the same color, black or purple.

There is no plant able to give a grander display in the greenhouse than the pelargonium, during the greater part of the year, and what it can do in the greenhouse it is perfectly willing to do in the window or the summer garden. All it asks is loving care. Good soil, water enough to keep its roots moist, but never soggy-wet, plenty of sunshine and immunity from frost, will keep it happy. It stands heat, dry air and frequent sudden changes of temperature fully as well as the geranium.

For growing in the outdoor spaces, new young plants should be provided. If put out after the frosting period, in a sunny situation and watered and fertilized freely, the beds where they bloom will become a place of such brilliance and interest that any others, by comparison, pale into insignificance.

Old plants that have done service in the winter window garden should be rested for two months by keeping them quite dry. This should be started with the usual annual spring renovation of window gardens, or at that period when house plants are taken to the outdoor borders. Cut back until only a stubby skeleton is left; shake from the roots all the old soil, and repot. Give enough water to keep alive and at the end of two months bring into the house, place in a cool room, near the glass, and expose fully to the sun.

As growth takes place, which it will do rapidly, pinch back the ends of the branches to encourage symmetrical bushes. The more branches, the more flowers will be secured. Next to profusion of flowers, the symmetry of the plant is the chief attraction. To force the desired shape, persistently cut off all branches that threaten to outgrow the others.

Installing a Water System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

WHETHER the home is a new or an old one, in city, town, village or country, whether the fixtures are of marble or tin, the fittings of silver, nickel or brass, the most important part of its plumbing is that which cannot be seen.

In the report of the subcommittee on plumbing of the building code committee of the Department of Commerce, it is pointed out that for cleanliness "it is essential that plumbing fixtures shall be of smooth, nonabsorbent material as free as practicable from the concealed fouling surfaces, and set free of inclosures. They should be suitably designed for their respective uses and for convenience in cleaning. This will help greatly to avoid dirt accumulation and continual dampness, will prevent growth of insects and fungi, and minimize odors due to existence of insanitary conditions."

This report is based upon a thorough study of each phase of the subject and, while the committee was necessarily obliged to consider the subject from the point of view of sanitation, manufacturer, plumber and inspector, they endeavored to remember the people whose comfort will be increased by living in houses well supplied with means for using water and disposing of liquid wastes.

Farm home plumbing presents quite a different problem from that in city homes where the installation is governed by local or state regulations. Often the installation of a water system in a farm home is a matter for individual consideration. Because of this fact, the bureau of public roads of the Department of Agriculture has prepared complete instructions which anyone can follow, for the installation of water systems.

From an English Notebook

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

BARE patches of ground in shrubberies, shady places, and under trees are such a depressing sight in many gardens in the springtime, that it is a good plan to make a list of the various bulbs and plants which will thrive in such positions, and make a brave show of color for several months in the year.

First in order of blooming come the gay little golden cups of the winter aconite (eranthis hyemalis) followed in February by white drifts of snowdrops, and the vivid blue of scilla sibirica which carpet the ground with their miniature blue bells for many weeks. Clumps of pale primroses are delightful among the bulbs, and the purple and white flowers of honesty lunaria biennis give a fine display as spring advances. Special note should be made of the Munstead purple variety raised by Miss Jekyll at Munstead Wood, so decorative are its large bright rosy-purple flowers of a particularly vivid shade.

The dainty blooms of the wood anemones (anemone nemerosa) in shades of blue, white, rose and silvery blue, and anemones, blanda and apennina, and the blue and white wood hyacinths or bluebells, scilla nutans, all continue to flower year after year undisturbed by the proximity of shrubs or trees when these are not too densely planted. Daffodils, Solomon's seal (polygonatum officinale) with its graceful drooping habit of growth, and the quaint snake's-head (fritillaria meleagris) are other delightful spring flowers which prolong the succession of bloom well into May.

Useful Annuals for Early Sowing

Some annuals play a particularly important part in the success of the garden, and many would be the gaps in beds and borders during the summer months were it not for their brave show of color. Wise therefore is the gardener who makes a careful choice, and an early sowing, of plants which give a display of bloom for as many months as possible.

The antirrhinum, so continuous in its flowering, and so varied and decorative in its shades of color, is one of the most valuables of plants either for massing in beds, or for planting in groups in the herbaceous border. Although it is not really an annual it is usually treated as such, and seeds sown in February in slight heat will flower profusely throughout the summer and autumn. When heat is not available sowings may be made in pans or boxes in a cold frame or greenhouse in late February or early March, and the plants will bloom well, though rather later than those sown in heat.

Some of the modern colors are most attractive, notably the striking orange flame of a variety, such as Defiance, a bed of which is literally a blaze of color, and the indescribably lovely rich deep pink of Carmine Queen, to mention only two of the many varieties catalogued.

The brilliant colors and compact habit of the dwarf dahlia, which when sown under glass in early spring blooms continuously from July until the frosts, makes it also an ideal plant either for growing in small beds or for herbaceous borders. The coltness hybrids and the deservedly popular scarlet variety, and the quaint miniature double pompons are all delightful.

Another annual which is well worth an early sowing under glass is cosmea bipinnata (the Mexican aster), with its graceful feathery foliage and delicate shades of dainty single and double flowers which grow to a height of about three feet, and are charming for house decoration.

Early sown 10 weeks' stocks too are always welcomed for June flowering, and special mention should be made of the beauty stocks, a French class which is particularly attractive with an unusually long flowering season, and a branching habit of growth, and which produces larger and finer heads of bloom than the ordinary "10 weeks" in most artistic tones of color.

Effective Plants for Lawns

So dull and ordinary in shape are many lawns that they frequently spoil the appearance of the whole garden, but the introduction of a few groups of plants such as rhododendrons, tritomas, etc., which add character to the most uninteresting stretch of grass, is an effective way of solving the problem. The most pleasing results will be obtained by planting in bold groups, a good distance apart, and irregular rather than formal in their arrangement.

The rhododendron with its gay profusion of purple, white, lilac, crimson, scarlet, and yellow flowers and evergreen foliage is one of the most decorative of shrubs for planting on lawns, and the tall straight canes and ornamental foliage of the hardy bamboos, when well established, also form imposing groups. To grow them really well, however, they should be planted in partial shade, and be sheltered from the north and east wind.

Well-grown specimens of Pampas grass with its creamy white plumes and swordlike foliage of the subtropical Yucca quaintly known as Adam's Needle, and requiring a sunny position, are two other plants which lend themselves remarkably well to this method of planting. The Tritomas or Torch lilies, although perhaps not quite so shapely in habit, produce such decorative spikes of flaming orange flowers in summer and autumn, and glow so richly against the green grass, that they are well worth including in the list of easily grown plants which may be effectively grouped on lawns.

Successful Sweet Pea Growing

Sweet peas, so delightfully perfumed, so dainty of habit, so lovely in coloring, hold a unique place in the affections of all those who love flowers, so that no trouble should be spared in the growing of them. Excellent results may be obtained by sowing each seed in a 60 pot of turfy loam in early February. They should then be stood in a cold frame and in March should be gradually hardened off ready for planting out in a trench which was preferably taken out in the autumn to a depth of 1½ or 2 feet, and into which some well-decayed manure, bone meal and leaves were added and well mixed with the soil. Some weeks before planting, a good dusting of soot should be given to it. The roots of the young plants should be disturbed as little as possible when putting them into their permanent quarters, and small twigs should be given as a support after planting, and it is most important that all flowers should be cut frequently to prolong the season of bloom.

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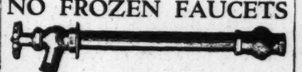
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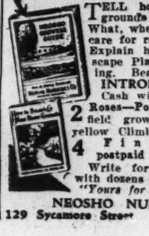
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Famous Vienna Porcelain Sold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

THE famous Karl Mayer Collection of Vienna porcelain, consisting of 529 rare pieces from the period 1719 to 1864, has just recently been auctioned for a total sum of 824,000 schillings—about $120,000. Great international interest was taken in this sale, more than 500 buyers being present from the leading European states, as well as representatives of American firms and private collectors. However, since the Austrian Government had previously issued a decree that certain of the most precious exhibits would not be allowed to leave this state, the bidding was chiefly between the Austrian museums and private dealers from this city.

In almost every case pre-war prices were realized, many of the objects being sold for five times their reserve prices. This is a clear indication of the improved market for art, and thus of the financial recovery of the upper-middle class in Vienna, since the inflation period. More and more it is coming to be felt that Vienna may once again become a great center for the sale of art treasures.

The great obstacle at present are the heavy taxes which the municipality charges on all such sales, the buyer having to pay to the city 22 per cent of the price at which the object is knocked down to him. In consequence, in the past many collectors have arranged for the sales to take place in Dresden and Berlin, where the tax is much lower. Such a course was threatened in the case of the Mayer Collection, and only the fact that the city authorities granted a reduction, kept it here.

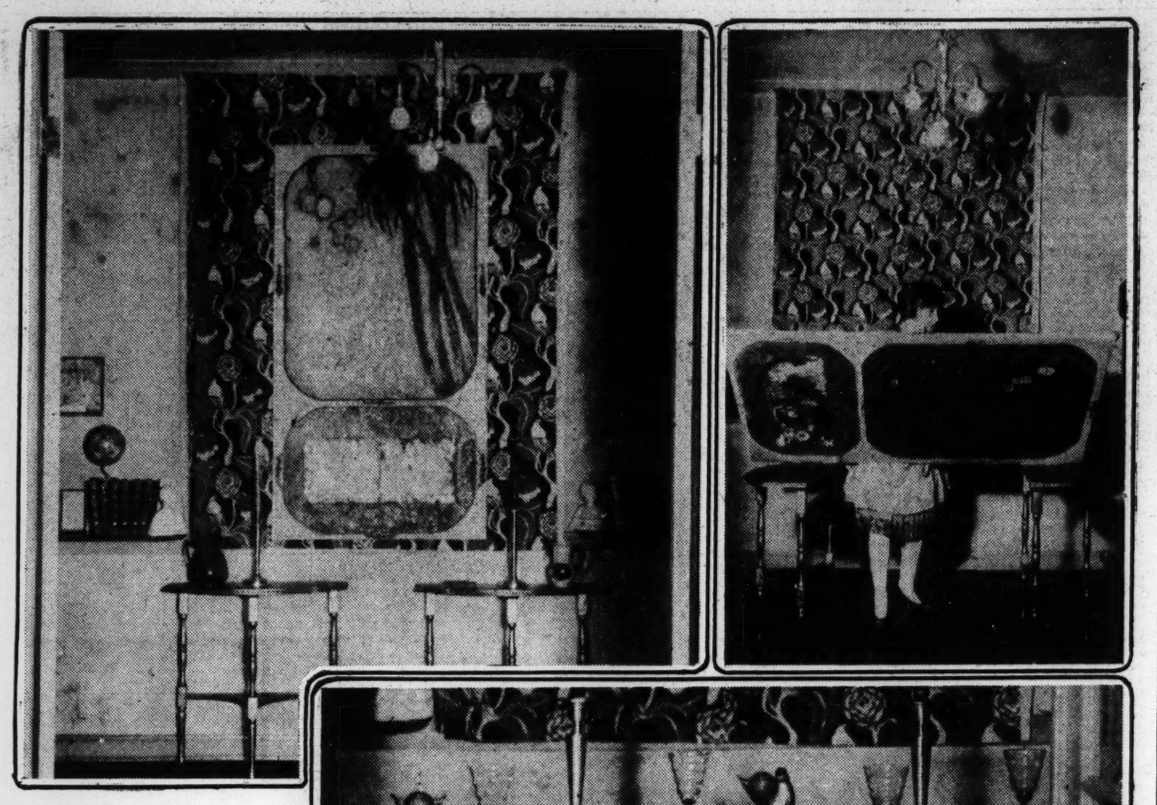
One of the finest treasures of this collection was the "Three Emperors' Cup" (Kaiserbecher). It was not allowed to leave the country. Eleven inches high and 3½ inches in diameter, it is richly covered with gold, on which stand out the gay figures of the Emperors Ferdinand II, Ferdinand III and Leopold, and the whole surface sprinkled with small rubies and turquoises. After keen competition it fell to a Vienna museum for $4900.

A group of monkeys, each playing a different kind of musical instrument went for $1500; a figure, six inches high, "The Lady with the Mask," and dating from 1755 for $2400. Dressed in a harlequin's jacket, in the form of blue, red, green and white triangles, with a half yellow, half pink crinoline, the "Lady" held a whip in her left hand, and with her right, pointed to her heart. This figure fetched such a high price because it is one of the rare examples of a work of art of this kind which stands alone and not on a pedestal.

Dessert plates, with a picture of the palace and gardens of Schönbrunn, sold for an average price per plate of $430, while a beautiful dinner service realized $2000.

In 1914, an illustrated catalogue-de-luxe of this collection was issued by the Artaria Publishing Company (Vienna), and at the same time reference was made to the history of the Vienna porcelain factory. It was between 1718 and 1744—during the du Pacquier period—that Vienna porcelain first achieved fame. Du Pacquier founded his factory as a private venture a few years after the Saxons had revealed to the world the beauties of Meissner porcelain. For some time the latter was considered of greater worth than Vienna porcelain, but through its greater originality the reputation of this city's factory, which had become state property, grew stronger. At the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries, it was accounted not inferior to Sevrès china. During the Biedermeyer period it declined, and was superseded in popular judgment by many newer and more artistic competitors.

Valuable services of old Vienna porcelain are still to be found in use in the residences of some of the old Austrian families, but every year sees more of the rarest pieces finding their way into private and public collections.



This Dining Table for a Small Apartment Has Its Top in the Form of a Panel, Decorated on the Under Side

Above, Left—When Not in Use It Is Hung Against the Wall

Above, Right—Easily Taken Down, It Is Supported on Two Small Tables

Below—In Place for a Meal, It Offers Space for Four People

A Table That Hangs on the Wall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

NEXT to the attic and the kitchen, the place that recalls to the minds of many persons the fondest memories of home is the dining room. There the focal point, of course, is the dining table. Perhaps the one we first remember was massive and mellow, somberly dignified; or, it may have been pleasantly informal and subject to strange creaks and movements, especially when the extra leaves were added.

At any rate, the dining table, like the fireplace, is a beloved spot. One of the disturbing factors of modern methods of living is that, because of space limitations, the dining room in many homes has shrunk to a dinette. The dining table has suffered a corresponding diminution or has disappeared altogether, scoring heavily for the lunchroom around the corner.

Necessity Provides Opportunity

There is no use in becoming sentimental about the matter. The old dining table will not fit into the average scheme of things in the small home of today. Recognizing this fact, a Chicago woman, Dorothy Margaret Lander, has solved the problem in a cheerful, bold, practical way.

Her table is designed to hang on the wall. When in that position, it forms a handsome panel that may easily be ornamented to harmonize with any color or decorative scheme. If well done, it is an excellent substitute for a framed picture.

The top is made of plywood so that it will not warp and it is hung from a single flat hook that is entirely concealed when the board is against the wall, and is scarcely noticeable when it is lifted off. Two small handles, one on each side and likewise inconspicuous, make it easy to remove the panel-table-top or replace it.

To form a table, the panel when taken down is rested on two small end-tables. When the board is up these can be set against the wall on either side or placed to form an attractive group anywhere in the room. They are decorated to harmonize with the panel and are always serviceable.

The panel illustrated is large enough to allow six persons to dine in comfort. As the photographs show, the panel is hung in front of a figured tapestry, producing an interesting color spot. The design is formed in a special clay composition which is so durable and hard that it will not chip, crack or scratch when placed, face-down, upon the small tables, even when no pads are used. The reverse side of course, is left smooth for the table cloth.

Effective Decorative Unit

The lower part of the panel illustrated frames a richly colored Oriental picture and the upper portion shows palm trees and lanterns, all designed with the clay composition and softly colored to give a hazy, twilight effect.

Another interesting way to decorate the panel is to cover it with chintz and then shellac it well, using two coats. Many other forms of applied decoration may be used, in the form of cutouts, decorative papers, and so on, according to the owner's taste and needs.

As had been said, this idea was developed for utility in a small dining-room, but it may be applied with equally satisfactory results to the living room, the bedroom or the kitchen. The cost of the entire ensemble is moderate, especially when one purchases the end-tables "knocked down" and undecorated. The plywood can be obtained from any carpenter at a moderate cost.

Beauty, utility, novelty and simplicity, are reflected in this pleasing plan, which, in many ways, more than compensates for the loss of the beloved old dining-room table with its temperamental leaves.

Among London Collectors

By A COLLECTOR

I HEAR that Old English pewter, in consequence of the Queen's known interest and the recent exhibition at Olympia of a wonderful loan collection which included an engraved pewter dish captured from the Spanish Armada, is again growing in favor. It is now collected, however, not only for decoration, but for use. It is safe to state that not a few Christmas turkeys were served in collectors' homes last year, for the first time, on large pewter dishes of late Stuart or early Georgian days.

Enthusiastic collectors of this "poor man's silver" of ancient times, including many women, declare that old pewter lidless tankards, which may still be acquired on occasion, for 10s. apiece, make ideal receptacles for flowers. Also that deep meat plates of old pewter make delightful soup plates, provided the surfaces are in smooth condition and the plates are properly washed like old silver in warm soap and water only.

I believe that the Queen, on more than one occasion, has dined off pewter at the London residence of Lady Evelyn Guinness, the wife of the British Minister of Agriculture. This hostess' oak-walled dining room is lit by tallow candles in old pewter sconces, old pewter tankards taking even the place of glasses.

"Apostle Spoons" and Others

Relatively few collectors of old English silver are aware that a silver spoon was not only a favorite christening gift in Tudor times, but also served as a popular New Year's present, favored by even the highest in the land.

The Jewel Book of King Henry VIII, preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London, records the presentation to the Tudor monarch, "upon New-Yeres daye," of several individual "spones" of gold, gilt or silver. The donors were "the Ladie Marques Dorsett," "therle of Bridgewater," "the Lorde Marques of Excetor" and other nobles.

An early Tudor silver Apostle spoon, weighing only two ounces, has just caused a sensation in the London auction rooms by changing hands for £152. This, I believe, is the highest price ever paid for a sixteenth century spoon of this variety. It cost originally, when made in 1502, about 10 shillings—say $2.50.

A fifteenth century example, however, made in 1490, broke another record a few weeks ago when the bidding soared to £215 before the hammer fell. In the early years of the present century a private collector purchased a pair of Apostle spoons, also made in 1490, for £150. He resold them at public auction for 1000 guineas.

An Apostle spoon, I might explain, is so called because it bears a little silver-gilt image of one of the 12 Apostles, with his appropriate emblem. Surmounting the image is a wheel or button, designed to represent a halo, at the top of the slender six-sided handle. The spoon whose handle supports the figure of Jesus is called the Master spoon. A complete set, bearing marks which show that every piece was made by the same maker in the same year, consists of 12 Apostles and a Master.

Some collectors spend almost a lifetime acquiring one by one specimens to make a full set. Generally they fail to achieve their ambition. There are only about half a dozen complete sets of sixteenth or early seventeenth century Apostle spoons known to be in existence, J. Pierpont Morgan, I believe, owns a Jacobean set.

Made in the time of Henry VIII and worth for melting-down purposes less than £5, a set was sold in London not many years ago for £4900. These ancient spoons, which have a dignity and charm all their own, are of the modern dessert-spoon size. They did duty in Tudor and early Stuart times alike for soup, sweet and serving.

Constable Painting in a Coal Hole

Valuable pictures still apparently await discovery, often in the most unexpected places. John Bowie, the Scottish portrait painter, while spending a short holiday in Suffolk, returned to his lodgings to find his landlady preparing to burn as kindling an old picture which she had taken from the coal hole. A single glance told him it was the work of no ordinary artist. He rescued it, and the picture is now proved to be a valuable Constable. It was a present, many years ago, from an old gentlewoman to the landlady's husband. He had worked for the giver as a gardener and accepted the gift solely for politeness' sake.

I may also mention the small Holbein picture of the six-year-old Prince Edward, who later became Edward VI. This was recently sold for £50,000 to Jules Bache, a New York collector, by Lord Lee of Fareham. It was bought by Lord Lee not long ago from a small London dealer for the sum of only a few hundred pounds, the buyer himself not realizing its identity and value until afterward.

Lord Lee, who is a prominent English collector and art patron, is best known as the munificent donor of Chequers as a summer residence for British Prime Ministers. It is interesting to know, by the way, that the Rembrandt self-portrait, which has just been sold by the Duke of Buccleuch for £100,000, was acquired by one of the duke's ancestors in the year 1740 for a mere £70.

Another romance of the sale room was disclosed a few days ago at Christie's when a panel of a seated Magdalene was put up at auction on behalf of a resident of Sussex who, I understand, expected to receive at most £100 for it. The picture strongly resembled in technique one of the rare Flemish Primitives and the vendor's delighted astonishment may be imagined when the panel was knocked down for no less than 1700 guineas.

A Minneapolis Exhibition

By HAROLD L. VAN DOREN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Minneapolis, Minn.

THE prices attained by American furniture in the auction marts have led collectors of moderate purse to look upon it as a closed field. But the fact remains that, with a knowledge of the forms and a good eye and a generous amount of persistence, pieces of value are still to be found for little money. Not, perhaps, in the shops. But there are other sources.

The Minneapolis Institute of Arts recently opened an exhibition of American furniture, chiefly of Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppelwhite design, which contains several such pieces. It was organized by the Friends of the Institute as the second of their four annual showings, and its component parts were borrowed entirely from collectors in the Twin Cities.

Rescued From the Unappreciative

In a small New Jersey college town, an inlaid Heppelwhite table was found in a house in the poorer section by Frederick C. Luehring, now athletic director of the University of Minnesota, and purchased for a fair sum. A fine walnut highboy with Dutch angular feet was discovered by the same collector in two sections, and in two places at different times. Another of Mr. Luehring's finds is a rare type of chair known as a "round about," because the low back is a single curved rail around two sides of the seat.

An inlaid William and Mary mirror frame, lent by Mrs. Charles S. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, also has an unusual history. It was found about a year ago, covered with several layers of green paint, in the colored section of a small town in Virginia, and bought by a country boy for $1. Purchased by Mrs. Pillsbury through a dealer, it was turned over to the technical staff of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. When the paint was removed it revealed a background of light wood, probably holly, with the so-called "seaweed" design finely inlaid in walnut and another dark-grained wood. A similar frame sold a few weeks ago at auction in New York for a sum in excess of $1000.

Various Styles Correctly Classified

Much misunderstanding persists concerning the furniture used by our ancestors, and the present exhibition in Minneapolis has been organized chiefly with a view to clearing the air. Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppelwhite were all English designers who never came to the colonies, and examples in America actually from their workshops are so rare as almost to be unique. American Chippendale, for instance, is the work of colonial cabinet makers who, usually anonymous, copied English forms, either from original pieces or from the books of designs published about 1760 by Chippendale himself.

For one thing, American Chippendale is likely to be sturdier than the English originals. The pierced splats are thicker, and the legs tend to follow the straight style rather than the cabriole. Furniture made in England had a tendency to split when brought to the drier climate of the colonies. One Englishman, in giving advice to prospecting colonists, urged them not to attempt to take their fine furniture with them. On the American side, the colonists were naturally urged to patronize American cabinetmakers, who, according to Alexander Hamilton, were equal to the English in nearly every respect.

Numerous Accessories Also

Among unusual exhibits in the institute's exhibition is a small butler's locker, a type of furniture usually found in much more generous proportions. The light inlay in the drawer panels is of crotched mahogany, and the drawer borders are inlaid with a special freak mahogany bleached at one edge.

A table of Sheraton design shows an unusual feature in the appliqued relief representing a basket of flowers. Other fine pieces are: a Heppelwhite sideboard of very rich and lustrous mahogany, inlaid with holly and ebony; an unusually large pie-crust tip-top table, with delicately carved knees and rat-claw feet, and a block-front chest of drawers with French bracket feet, the depth of the drawers being very subtly proportioned in increasing size.

Among accessories shown in connection with the furniture are several early documents, including the discharge of Joseph Silvester from the Colonial Army, signed by George Washington; a leather fire bucket, elaborately painted and inscribed with the emblem of the Mechanic Fire Society of Salem, Mass.; a portrait of Alexander Townsend by Gilbert Stuart; a picture of the "Mother of the Gracchi," partly painted and partly embroidered on silk, and two eighteenth century Chinese porcelains.

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Music News of the World

Symphonic Life in Madrid

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

"AN ORCHESTRAL crisis and at the same time an excess of orchestras." So we may summarize our judgment on the evolution or rather the transformation through which the "symphonic life" of Madrid has been passing during the last few months. This change has been accompanied by certain events well worth examination.

After the inevitable halt which is called for well nigh half the year, from May to October, symphony concerts have been renewed in the capital. It has been usual for some long time for such concerts to take place late in the afternoon and to end somewhere about eight or nine o'clock at night. The custom was so deeply rooted that it seemed impossible to change these hours to more suitable ones.

Shortly after the renewal of these symphony concerts others of a popular character were organized and took place in the mornings. They arose out of and were presented in unique circumstances. The afternoon concerts were given on ordinary working days and their programs contained both Spanish and foreign work; the morning concerts were given on public holidays and the programs were full of works which anyone of moderate musical culture knew by heart and could even hum over to himself.

Two Music Publics

Thus, on the face of it, two publics were to be found; the music lovers who went fervently to accept or reject, according to their taste, the fashions of the day and to steep themselves in the works which time has consecrated, and another more frivolous public which did not desire deep enthusiasms, but went to amuse itself.

Thus for many years two veteran orchestras—the Symphonic, directed by Fernández Arbós, and the Philharmonic, directed by Pérez Casas—have been building up a love of good music and are all the more to be commended for having little by little satisfied the appetite of the cultivated musician and at the same time having initiated the neophyte in the charm of masterpieces which though well enough known were not less beautiful for that. Of more recent date is the Orquesta del Palacio de la Música, conducted by José Lassalle; and in the last few weeks a fourth orchestra has sprung up, conducted by José María Franco, with the name of "Lámparas Radio."

Late Evening Concerts

The new season has had one piece of news: the disappearance of the afternoon symphony concerts. The veteran orchestras have been obliged to give morning and Sunday concerts in the big halls of the populous and more popular parts of the city, this being the only way by which they could be assured of the financial success which alone could keep them alive. For various causes, having nothing to do with art, caused the crisis which has put these orchestras in this anomalous situation. At the same time the two new orchestras permit themselves the luxury of holding their concerts in magnificent halls, commencing at 10 o'clock at night or later, to attract the elegant and fashionable, if not exactly the highest musical public.

Of all these orchestras, so far in the season, only one—that of Lassalle—had ventured to give first performances of new works, with the distinction that their composers are also new and Spanish. Further, the baton has been put in the hands of the respective composers themselves although many of them had never before undertaken the task of conducting their own or other people's works.

Composer-Conductors

Up to what point is this useful or harmful? In the opinion of some this double and simultaneous rôle has more risk of loss than hope of gain in it. But in spite of all, such an innovation should be considered sympathetically as an interesting experiment. It would appear that when a composer comes before the public in this manner, it feels obliged to take him more kindly, to receive what is indisputably insignificant and inadequate with benevolence, and to break into enthusiasm when the work truly carries them away.

From this point of view the new composer stands to gain by acting as conductor. However this advantage has a counterbalancing loss. And this loss is caused by the composer's incapacity for or inexperience in conducting a large body and volume of instruments; revealed generally in weak, cold or dejected interpretations, which spoil the success of works which merit success and accentuate the failure of those whose inspiration and execution are poor.

In any case, the trial of this method was worth the trouble taken and its initiation does not deserve censure. Especially when the "maestro" Lassalle generously takes with both hands, works of an ultra modern nature which can please only the "highbrows," and others of an easily understood type which can be digested without effort by a public which dislikes novelty.

For this reason many works have been given which would otherwise have remained within the silence of their scores for a long time, perhaps always. The effect of such wide variety has been to arouse on the one hand a strong desire for new ideas, and on the other a faithful attachment to ancient traditions.

Let us briefly go over these latest works. "Tres Marchas Burlescas," by Salavador Bacarisse, reveal a young, advanced musician, with a curious twist to his humor in which may be seen the influence of Stravinsky. "The "symphonic poem" entitled "Alba," by the holder of a Rome scholarship, Fernando Remacha by name, is not actually "a symphonic poem" so much as a descriptive picture, with woodland murmurs and the chirping of birds, having more in common with Respighi than with Wagner; somewhat diluted and out of proportion, and with little clarity of perspective, and with bits and pieces which are put forward to acknowledge the influence of the "dissonant" school.

Both compositions reveal progressive musicians from whom interesting and beautiful works may be expected in the future. The Strauss phase is represented by a symphonic poem on one of Poe's works, "La Máscara de la Muerte," by Benito Morató. Iberian nationalism without rebellions, complications or exaltations is to be seen in the three numbers of Castilla, a symphonic suite. It was inspired by some verses of the poet Gabriel Galán, and is built up from the popular airs of Burgos. Its author, Alvarez Cantos, is not preoccupied with becoming a composer after the antique mode; he is one in method, in outline and in the most intimate details; and at the same time he incorporates effects which belong to the theater—the theater which seeks success by facile means—rather than to symphonic music, as for example, the introduction of bells between the lines of a song. Of a higher order, perhaps, is the nationalism of the "capricho orquestal" which Quintín Esquembre gave us under the title "Guitarra Andaluza." Its brevity was allied to a fullness which eschewed all hint of the sublime, as if he aimed at giving realism an effortless triumph.

Thus, with some inspired by fashion and others by routine, and all in part the result of experiment and in part of artistic inspiration, it is to be hoped that these productions will not be the only ones. Perhaps other new composers will be stimulated to produce works by the opportunity of getting them heard quickly; even though they may be played only once and are thrust away forever. Which is what has been happening to the greater part of the symphonic works given to the various orchestras of Madrid in recent years.

Siegfried Salomon, the German Pianist.

Podrecca's Puppets in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE famous theater of the Piccolis has just obtained a prodigious success in Paris. They have, indeed, made a tour of the world and have astonished the representatives of every race. Their director, Vittorio Podrecca, who is an extremely sensitive, witty artist, could, if he pleased, write an exceptionally documented study of the international laugh.

Paris marveled at this extraordinary technique, of whose resources it had no suspicion. These marionettes, modeled and dressed in such an amusing way, obey promptings which give them a variety of movements, expressions and attitudes that enable them to interpret the most complex and varied rôles. The marionette possesses the privilege of surpassing realism. It is not enough for him to imitate the human gesture to perfection: he adds to it an element of stylization, simplification, parody and irony of astonishing force. To the portrayer of character he thus becomes a means of expression of unrivaled suppleness and efficacy.

The Theater of the Puppets automatically involves an interesting reversal of values. In a short time its minute actors become great artists and the big children who watch them rediscover the delicious ingenuity of the little ones. The puppets are not on the stage: they are in the hall. And wonderful things are shown them: music hall numbers like that charming Seraphine who performs perilous exercises in equilibrium on a globe, or this marvelous Bil-Bol-Bul, the little Negro acrobat whose deeds of valor confound the imagination.

There is also a grand fairy story, "The Sleeping Beauty," a magnificent spectacle in three acts and seven scènes with a sumptuous stage setting, dazzling costumes, fantastic apparitions, unforgettable plays of light and a score by Respighi that is perhaps the most successful work of the author of the "Fountains of Rome."

But the climax of the evening is that magnificent scene entitled "Chamber Music," in which one sees a pianist performing the "Maiden's Prayer" and accompanying an air of "Rigoletto" with a virtuosity, imagination and wit that is impossible to describe.

This marionette is not content with analyzing with infallible justice and irony every gesture and every professional mannerism of the kings of the keyboard; he gives us, negligently, a humorous criticism of a famous air, the conception of which reveals a musician of quality. It is impossible to stress with greater perspicacity the artificial mechanism of a cavatina of the Opéra. Vittorio Podrecca's little pianist is in reality a very great musical critic and I defy the most illustrious of his rivals in flesh and blood to perform a number containing such richness of observation, such a sum of penetrating comments and such a large number of valuable lessons.

New Gilbert Operetta

HAMBURG—Jean Gilbert's new operetta, "A Night in Cairo," opened at the Central Theater in Dresden with Gilbert conducting. The leading parts are taken by such well-known singers as Hans Bollman of the Berlin Opera and Emmy Kosary of Budapest. The music is melodious, with the tango "Nights in Cairo," and the duet, "A Little Here, a Little There," standing out as particularly tuneful.

Rosenkavalier Malgré Lui

By L. A. SLOPER

MARIA JERITZA has tried faithfully, it is said, to shuffle off the name part in the "Rosenkavalier" of Richard Strauss. But to no avail. The fates that govern the fortunes of the Metropolitan Opera in New York have caused her to appear twice in that rôle in the current season, graciously replacing scheduled artists who were prevented from singing. And she was well returned, as a large audience bore noisy witness on the evening of Jan. 24.

The wonder is that Mme. Jeritza should have thought of dropping this rôle, in which she is so lustrous not only in aspect but vocally and dramatically as well. We should prefer her to give up her Carmen. Surely it is not profitable that she should devote herself to the study of a Gypsy girl with whom she has apparently nothing in common, when she is so enchanting as the Bearer of the Rose.

Indeed, to us Octavian seems one of her best parts. It offers her no temptation to risk the beauty of her tones by too violent vocal exertion, and it enables her to exercise very prettily her playful charm. She strikes precisely in the center the note of high comedy. As an impetuous boy she is a very fascinating woman. Her awkwardness is delightfully graceful, even when she trips over the train of a fellow-artist while taking a curtain call.

The singer whose gown thus suffered was Florence Easton, whose Countess commands sympathy and admiration, and is vocally appealing as well. Few operatic comedians can compete with Mr. Bohnen's Baron, who drew spontaneous laughter from the audience. The cast was well rounded, and the orchestra under Artur Bodanzky contributed liberally to a gladsome evening.

"Rigoletto"

An even larger audience had gathered on the previous evening to feast on the more forthright pleasures of "Rigoletto," with Mme. Galli-Curci for the Gilda. This artist's flexible voice has not gained in power, but it was reasonably faithful to pitch, and gave a good account of Verdi's vocal complexities. Mr. Lauri-Volpi delighted many of his hearers by his alternations of tenderness and lustihood. Mr. de Luca repeated his authentic portrayal of the Jester and Mr. Rothier was an exceptionally sinister Sparafucile. The orchestra, with Giuseppe Bamboschek leading, assisted in a rather conventional performance.

As Arturo Toscanini has deferred to Feb. 21 his first concert of the season with the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, it has become necessary to find a series of substitutes. These have been provided by a complication of borrowings which involves several other orchestras. For the concerts of the current week, Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, had been lent. On the afternoon of Jan. 24, he presented in Carnegie Hall, New York, an oddly contrived program, on which domestic animals and pagan monsters were well represented. It began with Daniel Gregory Mason's "Chanticleer" Overture, based on the sentiment that Thoreau set at the beginning of Walden: "I do not propose to write an ode to dejection, but to brag as lustily as Chanticleer in the morning, standing on his roost, if only to wake my neighbors up." As was to be expected from this scholarly musician, the piece is well designed and executed; but it is doubtful if it will disturb the slumber of its composer's neighbors.

Respighi's "The Birds"

Another "first time in New York" was Respighi's Suite, "The Birds," after various early composers. These pieces are quite simply descriptive and may be added, along with Saint-Saëns' "Animal Carnival," to the repertory of children's and popular concerts. Between these—a curious position—came the two Bach Chorale Preludes which Schönberg chose for orchestration. After the intermission there were Prokofieff's "Scythian" Suite and Ibert's "Escales." All these are well known to readers of this newspaper.

Mr. Reiner, a conductor of high standing, made it clear to one hearing him for the first time that he knew what he was about. Yet the orchestral performance was something less than first class. No doubt this was due largely to the frequent changes of leadership to which the players have been subjected. Experience seems to show that the way to make a good orchestra is to get a good conductor, place him in charge and keep him there. Possibly, by another season the Philharmonic-Symphony will come to this plan.

On the evening of the same day, Pro Musica offered, in Town Hall, New York, a program of chamber compositions by Artur Honegger, with the composer and his wife, Andrée Vaurabourg, assisted by a chamber orchestra, the Philharmonic Quartet and Cobina Wright, soprano. The major item was a Partita for two pianos, heard for the first time anywhere. Others were the String Quartet; the "Hommage à Ravel"; "Pâques à New York," for voice and string quartet; "Chanson de Ronsard," and the stage music for "Le Dit des Jeux du Monde."

The Boston Symphony

Serge Koussevitzky returned from his midwinter vacation to an applausive orchestra and public on the afternoon of Jan. 25, in Symphony Hall, Boston. He submitted his interpretation of Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, and a repetition of Bloch's "America," with the assistance of a chorus from Harvard and Radcliffe colleges.

The Mozart stirred some anticipation, as being the first performance of the piece in America by this conductor. There had perhaps been even some fear and trembling as to what he would "do to it," but the damage was slight in view of the splendid results. The opening of the Andante cantabile was played at a pace so slow that with most orchestras, under almost any other conductor, it would have tumbled to pieces. The Finale was taken at a speed that would have landed most bands in the ditch. Yet this organization came through triumphantly, with precision, unanimity and flexibility unfailing. It is no doubt difficult, with such an orchestra under one's hand, not to show its paces. There may be some who will complain of theatricalism, of disregard for "tradition." But much should be forgiven a man who produces so brilliant a performance as this. We would rather be thrilled than bored.

At the Royal Opera, Rome

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome

THE Royal Opera opened its season with Bellini's "Norma." For a very long time, this famous "melodrama" did not appear before the public of Rome. It must be added that the vocal difficulties are such that only a theater endowed with first-rate singers can guarantee a worthy performance of "Norma."

In Bellini's output, "Norma" immediately succeeds "Sonnambula"; this latter was given for the first time at the Scala of Milan on March 6, 1831, and "Norma" saw the blaze of the same footlights on Dec. 26 of the same year. Although the opera was supported in its chief rôle by the celebrated Giuditta Pasta, it is interesting to remember that the performanee was a complete fiasco (one more to add to the curious list that now comprises the "Barber of Seville," "Traviata," "Mephistopheles," "Carmen," "Faust," "Bohème" and "Butterfly," which all met with a downfall on their first appearance before the public). But the second evening retrieved the failure of the first, and thence forward 'Norma" began its triumphal career, which was to last half a century without interruption.

Libretto Mediocre

The libretto of "Norma" is rather mediocre, and was taken by Felice Romani from a homonymous drama from the pen of Soumet, performed the preceding year at the Théâtre Français in Paris. Needless to say, Bellini's opera plunged Soumet's drama into oblivion. But, although the libretto is feeble, it was nevertheless peculiarly fitted to bring to light the rare qualities of Bellini, a melodist of high standing. One must also think, in order to understand the whole merit of Bellini's musical thought, that his principal works—invented at the time when a positive servility musically to the strong personality of Rossini was rife—bear witness to a complete independence of this tyranny. Certainly, other Italian opera writers have possessed a dramatic force unknown to Bellini, and it would be impossible, for example, to compare the delicate author of "Sonnambula" with the rugged and all-powerful Verdi. But no other Italian composer has been able to attain the ideal purity of Bellini's melody, of which the cavatina "Casta Diva" in "Norma" remains the unsurpassed model. "Norma" also contains that admirable finale, for which Richard Wagner professed such a lively admiration that he thought fit to appropriate the best part of it to build his "Isolde's Liebestod." Bellini (like Schubert, Chopin or Moussorgsky) has often been reproached with the weakness of his technique. But, for Bellini as for those other musicians, these are childish reproofs, and one does not see very well what advantage the author of "Norma" would gain from having more deeply studied the fugue or sonata.

Now Out of Date

One of the critics in Rome wrote the other day on the subject of this same performance of "Norma" this epigram: "Ce n'est point l'opera qui ne supporte plus le public, c'est celui-ci qui ne supporte plus celui-là." As usual, this paradox contains a great deal of truth: "Norma" still shows today that its melodic qualities and its human material are capable of resisting time. But the public of 1928 is too different from that of 1831, and, in this struggle between the work of art—even when it is as beautiful and as noble as "Norma"—and a human viewpoint transformed by the new age, it is inevitable that the work of art should be beaten, unless its qualities are sublime enough to cover its faults and the furrows of time. But, in the theater, the aging of music is as a rule much more rapid than in the symphonic sphere. And it is therefore sad but inevitable that a work such as "Norma"—even though it includes pages of wonderful beauty—today seems difficult for a public that lives with the airplane and radio to tolerate.

The part of "Norma" was confided to Claudia Muzio. Suffice it to say that she was fully up to the level of her very exacting part. The tenor Mirassou seemed less at his ease in his parts, but it is possible that he may be excellent in other kinds of music. In the ensemble this performance was entirely satisfying and allows a good augury for the continuance of this second season of the national opera.

Alfano's "Resurrection"

Two days later, the same theater gave, as a second production, the "Resurrection" of Franco Alfano. The history of this drama is rather curious. Written by Alfano in 1904, it was given that same year at the Teatro Regio in Turin, without much success, and then at the Scala in Milan, with better fortune. After these two performances, "Resurrection" was totally forgotten until recently, when Mary Garden, who was enthusiastic about this score, gave a magnificent American first performance of it at the Chicago Opera. Since then, "Resurrection" has had the liveliest of successes and now pursues a brilliant career.

Certainly, it would be an exaggeration to say that this was a perfect work. The libretto, taken from Tolstoi's famous romance, only follows the sad adventure from afar, and is very remote from this striking painting of human characters. The music, written in the full swing of Italian "verism," is of the excessively impassioned sentimental type, and visibly betrays the desire to please the multitude. But this work nevertheless offers all the characteristics of sincerity and, cleverly constructed for stage effect, attains almost always the aim desired. The voices are treated in an excellent way, and the scoring is remarkable. It may even be permitted to question whether Alfano was not more at his ease in this kind of theater—strictly conformable to his warm, impetuous southern nature—than in that attempted since in "Sakuntala" and of "L'ombra di Don Giovanni."...

The success of "Resurrection" was tremendous. It was due in great part to the splendid interpretation of Florica Christoforeaunu, surrounded by excellent artists. A remarkable orchestral performance — conducted by Baetano Bayagnoli — worthily completed the entertainment

Modern German Opera

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

AFTER decades of stagnation a fresh development has begun, within the last few years, in German opera. It has freed itself from the Wagnerian tradition by which it was so long dominated and now goes its own way. We will not speak here of Richard Strauss, whose valuable works certainly enriched opera, but whose style, being a continuation of the Wagnerian, could not open the way to a further development in our time. The characteristic of the new movement is that it has its roots in the present, that it tries to make use artistically of that which interests and moves man today, of his mental characteristics, his surroundings, his tempi, and even of his requisites, such as the cinema and machinery.

So far, the novelty of the material does not guarantee any great artistic qualities. It is obvious that these compositions do not aim at expressing permanent values, but rather serve the present time with all its idiosyncrasies.

Going Over to the Public

There has always been, and there still is, a deep cleavage between the modern composer and the public. What he wanted to write and they wished to hear seemed irreconcilable. A few composers have now gone over to the public, recognizing its needs as their own. Sport and machinery, the cinema and jazz, are regarded by many as the highest possessions of our time—dubbed by a wit the era of the chauffeur. What is written in this vein pleases the public. The effect of this type of new opera is great.

Let us remember that in Germany and in the countries under the influence of German culture, nearly all towns of 50,000 inhabitants—and even smaller ones—have their own permanent opera house, and that the theater and musical life play an important part for all classes of society. In some places even the workers' guilds (trade unions) have their own performances or subscribe regularly to the theater. An operatic first night is a public event. The "generalmusikdirektor" is one of the most important personages, every singer is a celebrity of the town. The framework for a new expression of opera is therefore with us. Let us see which are the most important and best-known works contemporary composers have given us.

"Jonny Spielt Auf"

Among the new operas Ernst Křenek's "Jonny Spielt Auf" has so far met with the greatest success. It is a piece for the general public. There is as much variety of interest as in a film or revue. The music may not show any great depth, but it is turned out with a certain élan. In any case, "Jonny" has the merit of having swept aside several of the old, worn opera traditions and of amusing its hearers. Since composing it Křenek has written three one-act pieces, a tragic opera, "Der Diktator," a fairy play, "Das Geheime Königreich," and a burlesque operetta, "Die Ehre Der Nation" or "Schwergewicht." Here three older types of musical works for the stage appear dressed both textually and musically in a new garb.

A genre adopted by many of the modern composers is that of the short opera with tense, grotesque and "snappy" content. The best-known works of this kind are "Hin und Zurück" by Paul Hindemith, and "Der Zar Lässt sich Photographieren" by Kurt Weill, who in his first serious opera, "Der Protagonist," already showed a striking musically dramatic talent.

In these musical sketches the music naturally steps behind the action. It acts more as a background, strengthening dramatic situations when needed and only seldom and briefly giving voice to the lyric, which formerly was the most important element of opera. A light, fluent hand and a musical form which easily adapts itself to quickly changing action are the essentials for the composition of these sketches.

"Cardillac" and "Wozzeck"

In his "Cardillac" Hindemith has occupied himself with more important problems of musical form. A certain antagonism always has existed in opera between music and the action of the libretto, for the laws of music differ from those of the stage. Hence compromises are often necessary. An aria interrupts the flow of action, and the free unfoldment of the music has to be sacrificed to recitative. The history of opera shows the efforts made by composers to bridge over this antagonism and to weld music and drama in one synthetic whole. Hindemith makes a new attempt at this synthesis in his "Cardillac." The music does not, as is usual, follow the dramatic action and express itself on a different plane, but lives out its own life side by side with the action. It is not dramatic but concerted in character. This gives an impression on the whole of a strangely individual work, with passages of wonderful beauty in the music.

Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" stands out beside all these operas as a truly great work of art, without which music would certainly be the poorer. The others are really only experiments in a new form of opera; "Wozzeck" is an achievement. Berg needed no special drama. A universal human theme, a love drama such as is and always will be of interest to men and women of all countries, forms the groundwork of the opera. Seen through the eyes of a man of deep sincerity, built up by a great composer and dramatist, the work has an extraordinary effect on its hearers.

Fifteen Scenes

Who can feel any antagonism between drama and music when the music springs from the drama, and the dramatic action is so conceived as to allow free development to the music? Yet the forms in which the music is set are quite definite.

The opera is composed of 15 scenes with different backgrounds, each stamped with its own peculiar character. Following their different characters, Berg has translated these scenes into pieces of music which are linked together by interludes played during the changes of scenery. The first act consists of five pieces corresponding to the principal characters appearing in the different scenes. For instance, the first takes the form of a suite with prelude, sarabande, gigue, etc.; the fourth is a passacaglia. The second act is written as a symphony of five movements, the third is built up on a theme with variations and fugue, a pedal point, and so on.

All this sounds rather theoretical. But this peculiar form of opera has only one aim—that of uniting the music to the corresponding action of the play. It is too full of strong dramatic vitality for the listener ever to become conscious of the formulas used.

Among modern operatic works Arnold Schönberg's "Die Glückliche Hand" and the monodrama "Erwartung" hold a special place. In point of origin these came to light long before the above-mentioned works. But their time has yet to come.

AMUSEMENTS

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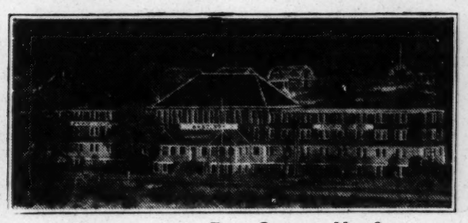

HISTORY of the PIPE ORGAN—No. 3

THE water organ or Hydraulus, as it was called, was popular for several centuries. People were amazed by its thundering sound, mystified by the bubbling water, and they gazed with wonder at the work of the slaves who pumped with all their power to supply air. The Hydraulus was used for contests in the public games; it formed part of the entertainment at festivities; and it was found in private houses.

Claudian, a poet of Alexandria, about A. D. 379, sang of the organist whose touch produced powerful rolling sounds.

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THE HOME FORUM

That New England Atmosphere

I HAVE been a wanderer so long that it is either a sense of satiety or a development of good sense that is convincing me of the wisdom of staying in New England. One who can boast established residence in ten of the American states will perhaps be permitted to raise a few words of praise in defense of his favorite. I have not forgotten the great woods of the Gulf of Mexico, the orange groves of California, the poinsettia lanes of Hawaii, the peaks of the Northwest, the rolling plains of golden harvest in the prairie states, rambler time along the Potomac, nor the winter glories of northern Michigan. These earlier impressions cannot fade, but in my newly adopted New England I find a super-American something in the sea air, and in the farms something so like old England, and in the rugged hills fashioned in the variety and delicacy of the low mountains of Japan, enough of the marks of the wide world to satisfy the international hunger. And with all this, its towns and valleys seem to me the most truly American. The spirit of those most distinctive colonials has stamped this countryside with much that is valiant and abiding in the early American character.

The late Dr. Gildersleeve wrote a classic essay over thirty years ago for the Atlantic Monthly, called "The Creed of the Old South." I am a lover of the old South, as old as my young memory can make it, and to me it is next to New England in its color and tradition. There is no place quite so laden with romantic associations as my grandfather's plantation in east Tennessee. Those white houses, those cultural patricians, their rich acres, and their green holiday seasons are incomparable possessions for any memory. Those boyhood hunts for mistletoe, the loads of holly, arbor vitæ and rhododendron make an old-time southern Christmas celebration equally treasured with the more modern one on Beacon Hill. The "creed" of New England is also one of certain glory, for its records are written everywhere in June laurel and January pines, in the rugged farms and their scrambling stone walls, in the beaten gray wharfs of brave shipping towns, and in the chugging water wheels of a thousand village mill ponds.

The majestic stream of the Connecticut flows in long, graceful course between woodlands and hills that no section of the earth can surpass. And when all this matter of water, wood and field is carefully balanced up, the Maine pines can be added for good weight; and then, if there is still question or doubt, throw in that unique bit of rock, Cape Cod, and the scale tips down with a sudden thump. That sunny arm out in the ocean introduces one to the heroic run of seashore from New Haven to Bangor.

Whittier is one of the ablest poets of this country. Let him speak:

> O shapes and hues, dim beckoning, through
> Yon mountain gaps, my longing view
> Beyond the purple and the blue,
> To stiller sea and greener land,
> And softer lights and airs more bland,
> And skies,—the hollow of God's hand.

I am not a Simeon Stylites of æsthetics, capable of getting my entire happiness out of a poetic environment. I want more than old sea captain's houses, warming pans and stony farm land; and I find it in the culture that pervades these relics of three centuries—the ever present white meeting house, the ivied halls of learning and the halo of art and faith left by some of the Nation's masters with brush and pen. This satisfying atmosphere is not brought out in one decade or ten. The lumbering camp, the mountain settlement and the newly broken prairie must by necessity be bare of some of that tone. The pioneering thrill of fresh settlements is another thing, an integral part of America's making; and there is no present need to apprehend the passing of the frontier zeal. The established human settlement has the continuity of past ideals and rich years of experience. In a peculiar way the homeland of the stanch Pilgrims has this blessed spiritual content to offer the men of today.

The illustrious literati of Boston and Concord, who largely established American letters, have left an impress on the countryside and its people. The haunting romance of Walden, the gray old manse, the pine tree of the Bay State, grandfather's chair, Revere's tower—this assembly of favorites has an undying place in the hearts of modern men. To me the master of New England atmosphere is Hawthorne. His tales are full of the White Mountains, of Boston and Salem and the Berkshires. He understood the peddlers, stage agents, tavern haunters, and farmers and has given us a record of the manners of New England forefathers. The spirit of these days is recorded with all the shadows and grace of his wizard genius.

Hawthorne, Thoreau, Whittier and Emerson are authentic New England writers. They went out gleaning and brought in a rich harvest that has not yet been exhausted by their geographic heirs. No one has surpassed Hawthorne's achievement in prose. Edith Wharton, who has not shaken off the Europeanism that enslaved Longfellow, Howells, and James, has produced one true New England story that meets certain tests of greatness. I refer to Ethan Frome. This short novel is a phenomenal portrait of human life in a bleak village and on a worn-out farm. Mrs. Wharton's finest work has been done on American topics, and this impressive story is perhaps her masterpiece.

Mr. Edwin A. Robinson, who was born a Maine Yankee, has the habit of writing psychographs about village characters. Apparently he has not disowned his birthright or forgotten his homeland. He pictures the influence of the ever-changing hills on his own character.

Robert Frost is the clearest voice of New England today. Someone has said, Robert Frost is New England. He knows the landscape, the dialect and the spirit. Perhaps his lyrics will prove him its foremost singer. His poetic habitat is composed of apple orchards, hay meadows, stone walls, old white farmhouses, mountain flowers, and winter's snow; we must not fail to mention snow, for as Mr. Maynard says, this poet must have his ice and cold. He lives, as did Hawthorne, with all of the detail of the changing landscape.

> To think to know the country, and not know
> The hillside on the day the sun lets go
> Ten million lizards out of snow—
>
> would cause him to miss the whole poetry of a hillside thaw.

Since Mr. Lowell's much-famed Yankee, there has always been someone to write of the shrewd and humorous New Englander. Mr. Lincoln is today the chief exploiter of the much exploited Cape Codder and other inimitable maritime folk.

There is a considerable company who are extolling the charm of this good land. Mr. Sharp and Mr. Dyer are two of the essayists who live on rocky farms and write of brush fires, potato bugs, hoes and cows.

Scenery and the printed page are not the whole of the story. The spirit of the people has kept the land a fair and cordial dwelling place. Every Christmas I read at least one more book of the season's stories. This year it was Edward E. Hale's "Christmas Eve and Christmas Night," which is full of the Boston Christmas of forty years ago. I cannot begin here to list the men of noble tradition: Hale, Brooks, Eliot, Edwards, and all the company who have saturated the old family and library treasures with high moral and cultural ideals, which are still strongly alive in the people of the six hardy northern states by the sea.

Thoreau expressed something of what I am trying to say when he wrote of the fisher boy who walks the beach and wonders at the wide reaches of the ocean, but senses in his humble way much of the grandeur of the past and the glory of his companionship:

> I have but few companions on the shore:
> They scorn the strand who sail upon the sea;
> Yet oft I think the ocean they sail o'er
> Is deeper known upon the strand to me.
>
> The middle sea contains no crimson dulse,
> Its deeper waves cast up no pearls to view;
> Along the shore my hand is on its pulse,
> And I converse with many a shipwrecked crew.

R. M. B.

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Some Historic Chinese Wall Coverings

AMONG many other historic relics of the Ming dynasty which have passed into the possession of Mrs. Murray Warner's Museum of Oriental Art at the University of Oregon, there is a set of flame red satin wall coverings which once adorned the apartment of an Empress. On these silken hangings is depicted in the most delicately colored embroidery all the playtime occupations of Chinese imperial children four hundred years ago. A close examination of these shows that their games and toys then were not so very different from those of the twentieth century child of the West.

Of course, we do not dress our boys in girls' clothes as a protection against devils. Our children are ambitious to have jazz bands rather than the classical orchestras of these embroideries, they ride ponies instead of deer, and are less fond of hand-clapping games. But the modern small boy enjoys kite flying, climbing trees, hunting nuts, going swimming, wading, canoeing, playing with tools, picking flowers, having picnics, playing ball and making loud noises on whatever instrument is at hand just as these Chinese children do.

Our younger children could well envy a baby emperor his carts and wagons, toy butterflies, rattles, apples, dolls and doll carts, jumping jack, bean bags and large animal toys on four wheels. There are three of the latter shown. One is an elephant, one a dragon and one a deer. All are large enough to ride, and surpass any rocking-horse I have ever seen.

These Chinese children seem to be genuine boys. One is seen to be chasing a younger child with an insect. There are firecrackers, butterfly nets, books and games. Some of the children are playing tag, others are wrestling or swimming in a large tublike tank. A group is eating fruit. In one place a game of leapfrog is in progress, in another it is mahjong. Two are making a cat's cradle while another larger child is giving a small one a ride pickaback.

At first sight there would seem to be no pets, certainly no cats nor dogs are visible, but on one piece of the tapestry may be seen a turtle led by a string, which makes it more certain than ever that the little figures in their long girlish smocks and pantalettes are all boys.

Chinese Imperial Children at Play, Ming Dynasty.

For a Shakespearean Garden

> Plant here a willow, for one there was
> That grew a-slant a brook,
> Shadowing the sweet-flag, the calamus;
> Plant daffodils, the sort that took
> The winds of March with beauty. And close
> To asphodel plant lilies of all kinds,
> The flower-de-luce being one; the rose
> Damask and red, uncankered at the heart.
> And where the alleys start
> Plant elm and beach which honeysuckle binds,
> And aspen, cedar, balsam for the wilderness—
> For Avon's garden, though it had no joys
> In Elizabethan knots and coverts, colored earthen toys,
> Cut images in box and yew,
> Would yet have avenue
> And entrance-green and a deep wilderness
> From the main garden set apart.
> Plant oxlip, bluebells, and violets dim
> (Sweeter were his than lids of Juno's eyes);
> Plant cuckoo-buds, cornflowers like blue skies,
> The dog-rose and the columbine;
> And row on row, plant perfume for the hours:
> Wild thyme and lavender, and eglantine,
> Sweet marjoram and bergamot and mint,
> And camomile and pungent gillyflowers,
> The bloom of fruited trees, rosemary, rue.—
> Plant these into this garden without stint
> In memory of him
> Who knows no age.
> But planting, say, "Here's flowers for you,
> Yet know full well no flower blooms so sweet
> As on Will Shakespeare's page."

—EDNA DAVIS ROMIG, in *Bulletin of the Shakespeare Association.*

The Novelist's Sermons

If the extension of novel-reading be so wide as I have described it—then very much good or harm must be done by novels. The amusement of the time can hardly be the only result of any book that is read, and certainly not so with a novel, which appeals especially to the imagination, and solicits the sympathy of the young. A vast proportion of the teaching of the day—greater probably than many of us have acknowledged to ourselves—comes from these books, which are in the hands of all readers. . . .

The writer of stories must please, or he will be nothing. And he must teach whether he wish to teach or no. How shall he teach lessons of virtue and at the same time make himself a delight to his readers? That sermons are not in themselves often thought to be agreeable we all know. Nor are disquisitions on moral philosophy supposed to be pleasant reading for our idle hours. But the novelist, if he have a conscience, must preach his sermons with the same purpose as the clergyman, and must have his own system of ethics. If he can do this efficiently, if he can make virtue alluring and vice ugly, while he charms his readers instead of wearying them, then I think Mr. Carlyle need not call him distressed, nor talk of that long ear of fiction, nor question whether he be or not the most foolish of existing mortals.

I think that many have done so: so many that we English novelists may boast as a class that much has been the general result of our own work. Looking back to the past generation, I may say with certainty that such was the operation of the novels of Miss Edgeworth, Miss Austen, and Walter Scott. Coming down to my own times, I find such to have been the teaching of Thackeray, of Dickens, and of George Eliot. . . .

I will venture to name a few successful novelists of my own time, with whose works I am acquainted. . . .

I do not hesitate to name Thackeray the first. His knowledge of human nature was supreme, and his characters stand out as human beings, with a force . . . which has not, I think, been within the reach of any other English novelist in any period. I know no character in fiction, unless it be Don Quixote, with whom the reader becomes so intimately acquainted as with Colonel Newcombe. How great a thing it is to be a gentleman at all parts! How we admire the man of whom so much may be said with truth! Is there any one of whom we feel more sure in this respect than of Colonel Newcombe? It is not because Colonel Newcombe is a perfect gentleman that we think Thackeray's work to have been so excellent, but because he has had the power to describe him as such, and to force us to love him . . . on account of this grace of character. . . .

Among all our novelists his style is the purest, as to my ear it is also the most harmonious. Sometimes it is disfigured by a slight touch of affectation, by little conceits which smell of the oil;—but the language is always lucid. The reader, without labour, knows what he means, and knows all that he means. As well as I can remember, he deals with no episodes. I think that any critic, examining his work minutely, would find that every scene, and every part of every scene, adds something to the clearness with which the story is told. Among all his stories there is not one which does not leave . . . a feeling of distress that women should ever be immodest or men dishonest,—and of joy that women should be so devoted and men so honest. How we hate the idle selfishness of Pendennis, the worldliness of Beatrix, the craft of Becky Sharpe! —how we love the honesty of Colonel Newcombe, the nobility of Esmond, and the devoted affection of Mrs. Pendennis! The hatred of evil and love of good can hardly have come upon so many readers without doing much good.—From "An Autobiography," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Rechte Volharding

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

VOLHARDING kan in hare juiste beteekenis alleen verbonden worden aan het goede, aangezien dit woord naarstig, standvastig streven naar een lofwaardig doel vóóronderstelt, zoowel als levendige belangstelling in het bereiken ervan. Men zal dus gereedelijk inzien dat, hoe voortdurend ook, de lijn van den geringsten weerstand gevolgd wordt, dit niets heeft van ware volharding, en eerder getuigen zal van menschelijke zwakheid. Menig Christen gevoelt mogelijk dat zijn godsdienstig leven langs de lijn van den geringsten weerstand gaat, langs eene lijn, door geslachten gevestigd en in stand gehouden; deze weg wordt mogelijk zonder nadenken gevolgd en ontevredenheid over de weinige activiteit gevoeld, totdat het hart zijn rechtmatig voedsel opeischt. Als het verlangen naar grooter geestelijkheid wakker geroepen is, of, in andere woorden, als de wensch bestaat, nader te komen tot God, dan wendt men zich om leiding tot de Heilige Schrift.

In de Handelingen der Apostelen wordt een voorval vermeld, dat bewijst dat toewijding en volhardend streven oneindige zegeningen brengen. Toen, in gehoorzaamheid aan 's Meesters bevel, de apostelen na zijne hemelvaart te Jerusalem bleven, in gezamenlijk gebed en smeeking, stroomde hun eene rijke mate van bezieling toe, bekend als de uitstorting van den Heiligen Geest. Deze goddelijke openbaring schonk den discipelen zooveel licht omtrent de heilige verplichtingen door Christus Jesus hun opgelegd, dat zij in overeenstemming met zijn voorbeeld, predikten en genazen. Hun oprecht streven naar gehoorzamen en dienen werd met welslagen gezegend, want wij lezen dat duizenden toegedaan werden tot de gemeenschap der eerste Christenen, en dat „zij waren volhardende in de leer der Apostelen . . . en prezen God en hadden genade bij het gansche volk."

De leer van Christian Science is voor velen eene hulp geweest door een wondervol doel te onthullen, namelijk dat van het evangelie te prediken aan het zelf,—het zelf te vergeestelijken. Velen beginnen in te zien dat alle menschelijke activiteit bovenmate verbeterd wordt, door die op een geestelijken grondslag te brengen, en dat die verbetering in het eigen bewustzijn moet aanvangen, voor zij zich in ondervinding kan openbaren. Over dit punt schrijft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, in het leerboek „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 248): „Wij moeten volmaakte beelden vormen in ons denken en voortdurend daarop kijken, anders zullen wij ze nimmer uitbeelden in groote en edele levens. Laat onzelfzuchtigheid, goedheid, genade, rechtvaardigheid, gezondheid, heiligheid, liefde—het koninkrijk der hemelen in ons heerschen, en zonde, ziekte en dood zullen verminderen totdat zij ten slotte verdwijnen."

Door de bovengenoemde geestelijke gaven tot uiting te brengen, kunnen wij het rijk der hemelen ervaren, en de vermindering en eindelijke verdelging van zonde, ziekte en dood, die tot heden als een onafwendbare vloek beschouwd werden. En waarom zouden wij niet dezen zegevierenden uitslag ondervinden? Is het niet natuurlijk en redelijk dat onzelfzuchtig leven eene gezegende omgeving zal ontvouwen, die door ieder, die erin verkeert, gevoeld wordt; dat goedheid noodwendig zwaarder moet wegen dan het kwade, en dit overwinnen; dat het beoefenen van genade en rechtvaardigheid en liefde een hemelschen toestand uitmaakt, waarin wreedheid en veroordeelen geen plaats vinden; dat gezondheid en heiligheid tot vrede en geluk leiden; en dat het aankweeken van al deze deugden de schijnbare macht waarmee het kwaad de menschheid vasthoudt, zal losmaken.

Christian Science biedt de mogelijkheid, te leeren hoe wij deze gezegende uitkomsten kunnen volbrengen. In antwoord op de vraag, „Hoe kan ik het snelst vorderen in het begrijpen van Christian Science?" schrijft Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, blz. 495): „Bestudeer grondig de letter en neem den geest in u op. Houd vast aan het goddelijk Beginsel van Christian Science en volg Gods bevelen, standvastig verblijvend in wijsheid, Waarheid, en Liefde." Wijsheid zal den ernstigen onderzoeker ontvouwen waar actief verlossingswerk ondernomen kan worden in overeenstemming met de hierboven vermelde volmaakte beelden in de gedachte, en biddend volharden zal de gewenschte uitkomsten schenken.

Weinig wordt, in welke richting ook, bereikt door onmethodisch streven. Dagelijksch bestudeeren van den Bijbel en het Christian Science leerboek zal iemand de mogelijkheid schenken, de waarheid in zich op te nemen, die, zooals de Meester beloofde, zijnen volgelingen alle dingen leeren zou, daaronder begrepen het genezen en verbeteren van onharmonische en verkeerde toestanden. Door getrouw te zoeken, zal de leerling de oplossing vinden van zijne dagelijksche vraagstukken. Ons nogmaals wendend tot hetgeen Mrs. Eddy op dit punt leert, lezen wij (*ibid.*, blz. 462): „Wie de genezing van Christian Science zou willen demonstreeren, moet zich strikt houden aan hare regels, iedere verklaring zorgvuldig in acht nemen, en voortwerken vanuit de gegeven beginselen. Er is niets moeilijks noch afmattends in deze taak, wanneer de weg aangeduid is, doch zelfverloochening, oprechtheid, Christelijkheid, en volharding alleen winnen den prijs, zooals zij gewoonlijk doen in ieder levenswerk."

The Acropolis

> Memorials of great and glorious epochs,
> Set on a heaven-kissed hill,
> The lovely city, nestling at its feet,
> And fair Hymettus towers,
> Where bees have made sweet honey
> Out of myriad flowers.

—ALICE K. BROWER, in "Mediterranea."

Frost

> Frost is an elf
> With a crystal wand;
> She waves it once
> And freezes a pond.
>
> She waves it twice—
> A bare black tree
> Is turned
> To loveliest filigree.
>
> Three times—fern leaves
> And shadowy boughs
> Are etched on the panes
> Of every house.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Wordsworth in Prussia

What a hot, happy corner to lie in all day with a book! No tourists go to it, for the path leads to nowhere, ending abruptly just there in coarse grass and shingle—a mixture grievous to the feet of the easily tired. The usual walk for those who have enough energy—it is not a very long one, and does not need much—is through the Goor to the north side, where the path takes you to the edge of a clover field across which you see the little village of Vilmnitz nestling among its trees and rye, and then brings you back gently and comfortably and shadily to the hotel; but this turning to the right only goes down to the shingle, the old boat, and the lonely oak. . . .

That morning my "Prelude" fell open at the Residence in London, a part where the gems are not very thick, and the satisfying properties extremely developed. My eye lighted on the bit where he goes for a walk in the London streets, and besides a Nurse, a Bachelor, a Military Idler, and a Dame with Decent Steps—figures with which I too am familiar—he sees—

> with basket at his breast
> The Jew; the stately and slow-moving Turk
> With freight of slipper piled beneath his arm. . . .
> The Swede, the Russian; from the genial south
> The Frenchman and the Spaniard; from remote
> America, the Hunter-Indian; Moors,
> Malays, Lascars, the Tartar, the Chinese,
> And Negro Ladies in white muslin gowns

—figures which are not, at any rate, to be met in the streets of Berlin. I am afraid to say that this is not poetry, for perhaps it is only I do not know it; but after all one can only judge according to one's lights, and no degree of faintness and imperfection in the lights will ever stop any one from judging; therefore I will have the courage of my opinions, and express my firm conviction that it is not poetry at all. But the passage set me off musing. That is the pleasant property of "The Prelude," it makes one at the end of every few lines pause and muse. And presently the image of the Negro Ladies in their white muslin gowns faded. . . .

And now I know that the Negro Ladies, whatever their exact poetic value may be, have become a blessing to an obscure inhabitant of Prussia, for in the future I shall only need to see the passage to be back instantaneously on the hot shingle, with the tarred edge of the old boat above me against the sky: the blue water curling along the shore at my feet, and the pale lilac flowers on the delicate stalks bending their heads in the wind.—From "The Adventures of Elizabeth in Rugen," by ELIZABETH RUSSELL.

Right Persistency

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERSISTENCE in its true meaning can be linked only with good, inasmuch as it presupposes diligent, steadfast effort toward a laudable end, as well as keen interest in accomplishment. It will thus be readily seen that following the line of least resistance, however continuously, fails to partake of true persistence, and may, rather, evidence human weakness. Many a Christian may feel that his religious life is going along the line of least resistance, along a line established and perpetuated by generations; and this may be followed thoughtlessly, and dissatisfaction with inactivity is felt until the heart demands its proper nourishment. When the desire for greater spirituality is awakened, or, in other words, when there is a longing to draw closer to God, one looks to the Scriptures for guidance.

In the Acts of the Apostles may be found an incident which proves that consecration and persistent effort bring infinite blessings. When, in obedience to the Master's command, the apostles remained in Jerusalem after his ascension, in united prayer and supplication, there came to them an influx of inspiration, known as the pouring out upon them of the Holy Ghost. This divine revelation so enlightened the disciples on the sacred obligations imposed upon them by Christ Jesus that they preached and healed in accordance with his example. Their loyal efforts at obedience and service were blessed with success; for we read that thousands were added to the congregation of the first Christians, and that they continued "stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship . . . praising God, and having favour with all the people."

The teachings of Christian Science have been helpful to many, in that they have disclosed a most wonderful goal, namely, that of evangelizing and spiritualizing self. Many are beginning to see that all human activity is immeasurably bettered by being raised to a spiritual foundation, and that improvement must begin in one's own consciousness before it can be manifested in experience. On this point Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 248): "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

By manifesting the above-named spiritual graces we may experience the reign of heaven, and the abatement and final extermination of sin, disease, and death, hitherto considered an irremovable curse. And why not this victorious result? Is it not natural and reasonable that unselfish living should evolve a blessed environment that is felt by everyone within it; that goodness must of necessity outweigh and overcome evil; that the exercise of mercy and justice and love constitutes a heavenly state in which harshness and condemnation have no abiding place; that health and holiness make for peace and happiness; and that all these virtues, as they are cultivated, must unclasp the seeming hold that evil has upon mankind?

Christian Science holds out the possibility of learning how to achieve these blessed results. In answer to the inquiry, "How can I progress most rapidly in the understanding of Christian Science?" Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 495): "Study thoroughly the letter and imbibe the spirit. Adhere to the divine Principle of Christian Science and follow the behests of God, abiding steadfastly in wisdom, Truth, and Love." Wisdom will disclose to the earnest inquirer where active redemptive work may be undertaken in accordance with the aforementioned perfect models in thought, and prayerful persistence will bring the desired results.

There is little accomplished in any direction by haphazard methods. Daily study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook will supply one with the ability to imbibe the truth, which the Master promised would teach his followers all things, including the healing and correcting of inharmonious and wrong conditions. By faithful searching, the student will find the solution for his daily problems. Referring once more to Mrs. Eddy's instructions on this point, we read (*ibid.*, p. 462): "Whoever would demonstrate the healing of Christian Science must abide strictly by its rules, heed every statement, and advance from the rudiments laid down. There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity, and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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PROFIT-TAKING GIVES MARKET UNEVEN TREND

American Telephone Becomes Feature by Advancing Thirteen Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP) — The stock market encountered considerable week-end profit-taking today, after yesterday's sharp advances.

Bullish operations were carried forward in several sections of the list, however, particularly the utilities, motors and coppers, and about a dozen issues reached new high ground. The pace of trading fell off sharply from the previous session.

There was little in the day's news to influence the market. The weekly trade and business reviews reported that the seasonal expansion of operations to be expected at this time was going forward in a thoroughly reassuring manner, and that firming tendencies in steel prices were evident.

A 6 per cent call money rate over the week-end, in the face of the coming month-end requirements, was pleasing to Wall Street. While somewhat tighter money is looked for next week, the banks are in a position to come to the aid of the market and are expected to prevent any sharp increase.

The bull favorites of recent sessions felt the brunt of the week-end selling. National Cash Register, which rose as high as 142¾ yesterday, was depressed 7½ points from yesterday's close to 129½.

Johns Manville lost 5 points, and General Electric more than 3. Montgomery Ward, which has not participated in the recent advances, was an outstanding soft spot, losing 4 points. International Nickel yielded nearly 2 points.

American Telephone was brought forward as a leader, mounting 13 points to a record price at 220. Peoples Gas and Federal Light & Traction also reached new high ground. Brooklyn Union Gas and International Telephone gained 2 points or more.

Federal Mining jumped 10 points to a record at 270, and American Smelting 2½ to a new top. Coty, Air Reduction, Ludlum Steel, Goodyear and General Motors (old) moved up 2 to 4 points, the first two to record prices. U. S. Steel gained 2 points, but reacted in the last half hour as selling pressure against the general list became more pronounced.

The rails were practically neglected, save for renewed buying of Chicago Great Western preferred, which mounted 3 points to 56½, the highest price in many years.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Trading continued to fall off in today's bond market, with changes few and fractional. There was some irregularity in the rail and utility groups.

International Telephone convertible 4½s were active and steady at yesterday's closing level in sympathy with strength of the stock. American Telephone 5½s yielded fractionally to selling. The rest of the list was quiet.

Seaboard Air Line 6s slumped 2 points, and in the industrial group the Anaconda issues displayed strength.

The foreign and U. S. Government lists were quiet.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.26	Last Jan.25
400 Aero Und..	38	37	37	38
20 Am Brit 1pf	90	90	90	...
50 Am Brit	19	19	19	19
740 Am City Sec	66	65	66	66
10 Am & Gen S	73½	73½	73½	73½
1460 Am Found	85½	84½	85	84
200 Am Pneu pf	15½	15½	15½	14½
700 Am Fnd rts	2	2	2	2
1710 AT&T	213¼	211¾	212½	207¼
710 Amoskeag	22	21½	21¾	22
110 Anaconda	124½	123¾	123¾	124
410 Andes Pet..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Arcadian	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
30 Big Hart	102	102	102	101
10 Bingham	53	53	53	53
170 Bos El	87	86	86	86
5 Bos El pf..	99	99	99	99
20 B&M A sta.	78½	78½	78½	...
140 Cal & Hec..	53¾	53½	53¼	54
550 Cap Adm..	7	7	7	...
80 Con Gas	28	28	28	28
10 Con Sec	113	113	113	112
70 Cop Range	28¾	28¼	28¾	29
10 Cur Fly S..	23¾	23¾	23¾	...
10 Cred Alli	44	44	44	...
40 Cr C & Seal	15	15	15	14¾
2400 East SS	108	105½	108	105
10 East SS pf..	47	47	47	47
200 E Butte	3½	3¼	3¼	...
100 E Mass Ry	21	21	21	...
1400 E Mass A	55	55	55	55
1520 Em Asso	48½	47¾	48	48
99 Edison Elec	300	298	300	298
70 Eng Pub	55¾	55¼	55¼	54¾
9 Galv Hous	60	60	60	61
640 Gen Alloy	17	17	17	17
140 Gen Elec	252¾	249	249	249
20 Gen Elec Sp	113	111½	111½	...
20 GenStkyds pf	99	99	99	99
10 Ger Cr&In	19	19	19	...
710 Gilchrist	29½	27½	27½	29½
160 Gillette	125¾	123¾	123¾	124¾
20 Granby	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
100 Greenfield	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
10 Gref	40¾	40¾	40¾	...
100 Hancock	2½	2½	2½	2¾
180 Haytart	50¼	50¼	50¼	49¾
300 Hygrade	52	51	51	51¾
40 Hood Rub	25½	25¾	25¾	25½
170 Island Crk	55	55	55	54¼
200 Isle Royale	27½	27	27	27¼
6 Keweenah	6¼	6¼	6½	7
800 Kr & Toll	40¾	40	40¾	40
1600 La Salle	3	2¾	3	2¾
10 Loew's Theo	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
75 Lone Cent	70½	70	70	70
270 Masson Val	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
... Consol	.75	.75	.75	...
670 Mass Gas	144	143	143	141
1270 Mass Util	14	13¾	14	14
660 May Old Col	.80	.75	.75	.95
15 Mergenthal	104	104	104	104
760 Mohawk	48½	47¼	47¾	46
100 Mtg B Col	45	45	45	...
870 Nash	117¼	116	116	116
7 Nat Leather	4	4	4	4¾
30 Nat Mtgrs	37	37	37	37
200 Nat Ser	6	6	6	6¾
200 Nehi	27	27	27	...
30 New Cnelia	41½	41¼	41½	...
4600 Bloom'dale	47¼	44¾	47¼	44½
2100 Bon Ami	84½	84½	84½	84½
200 Booth Fish	9¾	9¼	9¼	...
440 Borden	198	195	195	194
11600 Briggs	56¼	55¾	56¼	56¼
1100 Brit Steel	6¾	5¾	6	5½
2000 Brit Sti 2pf	11	10¼	10¾	10
1100 Brockway	69¾	69	69	70
3200 Br Man	77¾	76¾	77¼	77¾
5700 Br Un Gas	196	192	195¾	197
1000 Bruns Balke	52¾	51½	51¾	51¾
1600 Bruns Term	40	39¼	40	40
400 Bucyrus	38	38	38	38¾
1000 Bucy cv pf	46	45¾	46	46
100 Buff&Sus pf	59¼	59	59	59
100 Buff&Susq	54¾	54¾	54¾	...
100 Burns Br A	120	120	120	...
100 Burns Br B	33¾	33¾	33¾	33
1000 Bush Term	78	77¼	77½	77½
30 Bush T deb	108¼	107½	107½	108
10 Bush Blg pf	115¾	115½	115¾	115¾
600 Butte Cop	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
200 Butte & Sup	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
400 Butterick	36	35¾	35¾	35
600 By Prod Co	129¾	127¼	128¾	126¾
100 Byers	160	160	160	161
1500 Byers rts	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¾
500 Cal Pack	76¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
900 Callahan	3½	3½	3½	3½
500 Cal & Ariz	125	125	125	123
5200 Cal & Hecla	53¾	53	53¼	53¼
1000 Canada Dry	79¾	79¼	79¼	79¼
100 Can Pac	250¾	247¼	249¾	250
20 CaroC&O sta	101	101	101	...
300 Cav Dobbs	34¾	34¾	34¾	...
9100 Cen Alloy	50¾	49¾	49¾	51
2700 Cen Aguirre	46¾	45½	46	44¾
1100 Celotex	73¾	72¾	73¾	71½
3700 Cerro de P	104½	103¾	104¾	104
400 Certo Corp	84¾	84¾	84¾	84½
1000 Chand-Clev	22¾	22¾	22¾	22
1000 Ches Corp	83¾	83¼	83½	83
200 Ches & Ohio	215¼	214¾	215	215¼
100 Chi&Alton	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
1000 Chi&Alt pf	20¼	19½	20	19¼
6800 Chi Gt West	22	21¾	21¾	20¾
19800 Chi Gt W pf	57¾	54¾	57¾	55¾
8500 Chi&M&StP	36¼	35¾	36¼	36
2100 Chi&MStP pf	58¾	57¾	58¼	57¾
1000 Chi&NW	88¾	88¾	88¾	89
200 Chi Pneu n	34¾	34¾	34¾	33½
1200 Chi Pneu pf	55	55	55	55
200 Chi RI	135¼	135	135	135
100 Chi RI 6%	101	101	101	101¼
200 Chick Co	46¼	46	46	46¾
800 Childs	57	56¾	57	57
6900 Chile Cop	89¾	89	89¾	89¾
30000 Chrysler	120¼	119¾	119½	118¾
200 City Ice	61½	61½	61½	61¾
300 City Stor Bk	100	100	100	100
300 Cluett Phdy	68	68	68	69
600 Coca Cola	171	170¾	171	170¼
2800 Collins & A	54¾	53¾	54¾	54
1500 Colo F&I	72	71¾	72	71¾
20 Colo Sp	79	79	79	80
50 Colo Sp 2pf	69½	69½	69½	...
2700 Col Gas wwi	62	61¾	61¾	61¾
1500 Col Gas	150	149¾	149¾	149¾
600 Col Gas pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
4600 Carbon	138½	134¾	138½	133
50300 Col Graph	76¾	75	75¾	75½
5200 Com Cred	55¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
90 Com Cr 1 pf	105¾	104½	105¾	105
7600 Com Crd rts	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
4900 Com Inv Tr	185¾	181½	185¾	181
2000 Com Inv Tr pf	106	104	106	...
3000 Com Inv war	59½	58	58	55
1400 Com Sol	236½	234	234¾	232½
600 Comwlth Pw	123¾	122	122¾	121¾
100 Conde Nast	87¾	87¼	87¼	88
73200 Congoleum	34¾	33¾	34¾	33¾
100 Conley T st	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
200 Con Film pf	27	27	27	27
51500 Con Gas	118½	116¾	117	117
700 Con Gas pf	99¾	99¼	99¼	99¾
2000 Con Ry C pf	67½	67¾	67½	67¼
2900 Con Textile	5¼	5¼	5¼	.95
700 Container	21¼	21	21	21
1000 Container B	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
2200 Cont Bak A	56	55¾	56	55
3700 Cont Bak B	11	10¾	10¾	10½
500 Cont Bak pf	92	92	92	97½
1000 Cont Can	64¾	63¾	64	63¾
600 Cont Ins	91½	90½	91	91¼
18400 Cont Motors	26¾	25¾	25¾	26¾
1900 Corn Prd	89	88¼	88¾	88¾
100100 Coty	80¾	77¼	78	76¾
200 Crown Zell	23¼	23¼	23½	22½
500 Crucible	115	115	115	...
100 Crucible	115	115	115	...
100 Crex Carpet	29	29	29	...
100 Cuba Cane	5¼	5	5¼	5
100 Cuba C pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
200 Cuba Co	22	22	22	22½
40 Cuba Ry pf	80	80	80	...
100 Cub Am S	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
500 Cub Dom E	6½	6	6	6
300 Cudahy	64	63¾	63¾	63½
110 Cudahy rts	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3600 Curtiss	159½	155¾	155¾	152¾
100 Cutler	23	23	23	24½
1900 Cuyamel Fr	73¾	73	73	72
2000 Davison	64	63¾	63¾	63¾
10 Deere pf	125½	125½	125½	...
2700 Del & Hud	197¾	196	196¾	195½
400 Del Lec&W	128	127	127	127
900 Devoe&R A	58¼	58	58	58
20 Diamond M	157¾	157¾	157¾	158
50 Dul Sup	8	8	8	...
1000 Dome Mines	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
800 Duplan S	28¾	27¾	27¾	28
7700 Dupont N	172¼	171	171	171
100 Dupont	595	595	595	595
18400 Eaton Axle	73	70½	72	70
400 Eitingon	38	38	38	38
100 Eitingon 1pf	110	110	110	...
1900 Elec Auto L	167¼	164	166	166¾
600 Elec Boat	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
37800 Elec P&L	48¾	45¼	45¾	48¾
900 Elec P&L pf	108¾	108¾	108	108
1400 Elec Sto Bat	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
300 Elk Horn	6	6	6	...
9000 Emer-Br A	12¾	11¾	12	12
300 End John	73¾	73¾	73¾	73½
2900 Eng P S	55¾	54¾	55	54¾
100 Eng P S pf	93	93	93	94
1100 Equit Bldg	32¼	31¾	32	...
1200 Erie	70¾	69½	69¾	69¾
100 Erie 1 pf	62¾	62¼	62¼	62¾
400 Eureka Vac	46¾	45½	46	46
100 Ex Buffet	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
200 Fairb Morse	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
10 Fairb M pf	109½	109½	109½	...
4400 Fed L & T	84	81½	81½	81¼
300 Fed M&S	270	265	270	...
200 Fed Mtr T	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
200 Filenes	94½	94½	94½	93¾
200 Fidelity Ins	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
600 First Nat St	69¾	68	68	68¾
10800 Flak Rub	19¾	18¾	18¾	19¾

STEWART-WARNER PROFIT

Stewart-Warner net for 1928 of $7,752,532 after charges and federal taxes equals $12.92 a share on 599,990 no-par shares, compared with $5,301,052, or $4.67 a share in 1927.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.26	Last Jan.25
200 Fisk 1 pf cv	82½	82½	82½	82½
3700 Fleischm'nn	79	78½	78½	79½
300 Florsheim	52	51½	51½	52½
3000 Fox A	96¾	95¼	95¾	95½
1300 Follansbee	66¾	65½	65¾	65½
6600 Freeport Tx	53¾	52¾	52¾	53¾
1800 Gabriel A	26½	25¾	26¾	26
10300 Gardner M	17	15¾	16¾	15½
2800 Gen Am T	99¾	97¼	98¼	99½
100 Gen Asphalt	74½	74¼	74¼	74¾
100 Gen Asph pf	116½	116½	116½	...
2500 Gen Cable	49¾	47¾	47¾	48¼
3400 Gen Cab A	99	98	99	97
19200 Gen Elec	253	249¼	250¾	253½
400 Gen Elec Sp	112¾	111½	111¾	111¾
1000 Gen Mills	86¾	85¼	86¾	86
200 Gen G&E A	85	85	85	88
125000 Gen Mtr n	86	84¾	84¾	85¾
132300 Gen Mtrs	214¾	211¾	212½	211¾
800 Gen O Ad ct	34¾	33¾	34¼	34¾
700 Gen Ry Sig	95¾	95¼	95¼	95
1700 Gen Refrac	79¾	79½	79¾	78½
2200 Gillette	124¾	122¾	123½	121
3300 Gimbel Br	47¾	45¾	47½	45
700 Gimbel pf	86¾	86	86	87
6300 Glidden	42¾	41¾	42¼	41¼
70 Glidden ppf	104¾	104¼	104¾	104¾
1000 Gold Dust	78½	77¾	77¾	78¼
4600 Gobel	60¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
2500 Goodrich	98	97¾	97¾	97½
7800 Goodyear	132¾	130½	132¾	129
300 Goodyr 1p pf	103	102¾	103	102¾
300 Gotham Hos	75½	75	75	75
6800 Graham-P	51¾	50½	51¼	50
400 Graham-P ct	45½	45¼	45¼	43¾
1000 Granby	89½	88¾	88¾	88¾
200 Grant	126	126	126	125¾
400 Grand Union	28¾	28½	28¾	28¼
500 Grand Un pf	53	52¾	52¾	53
9600 Grt Nor Ore	36½	35¾	35¾	35¾
12200 Grt W Sug	44	43¾	43¾	43¼
5200 Greene-Can	178	173¾	175¾	177¾
300 Gulf Mobile	61	61	61	...
200 Gulf Steel	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
100 Harbison	54½	54¼	54½	...
10 Hack Wt pf	28	28	28	...
70 Hanna 1 pf	99½	99½	99½	99¾
900 Hartman B	33¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
300 Hershey Ch	66	65¾	65¾	66¾
200 Hershey pf	92¾	92	92¾	92
200 Hollander	197½	197½	197½	195¼
100 Homestake	74	74	74	73½
200 Houston Oil	87½	87¼	87½	90
500 Howe So	68¾	68¾	68¾	69
5400 Hahn D St	51¼	50¾	50¾	51¼
23400 Hudson Mot	56¾	55¾	56¼	56¾
900 Hahn D pf	111¾	110¾	111¾	111¾
30800 Hupp Mot	81	79¼	80¼	79
200 Holland F	46	46	46	46
3000 Ham W pf	102¼	102	102	102¾
2500 Ill Central	141¾	141	141	141¾
1900 Ind Oil & G	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¾
400 Indian Mot	27	27	27	27
51100 Indian Refin	38¾	35½	38	35½
14500 Indian Re ct	38¾	33	38¾	32½
200 Ingersoll R	137	137	137	135
1600 Inland St	87¾	87¾	87¾	87
300 Ind Rayon	130	125	130	131½
2900 Inspiration	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
1200 Interboro R	55¼	54	55	54
300 Intercon Rub	12	11¾	11¾	12
2300 Int Agri	17½	17½	17½	17¼
100 Int Agri ppf	88½	88½	88½	87
1300 Int Business	153	152¾	153	152½
900 Int Cement	92	91¼	91¾	92
10100 Int Comb	84¾	84¼	84¼	84¼
100 Int Comb. pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	...
14200 Int Harv	108¾	107¼	108¾	106½
300 Int Harv pf	145	145	145	145
1600 Int Pap&PA	32	31¾	32	32
800 Int Match pf	94	93¼	94	93¾
200 Int Mar	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300 Int MMar pf	38¼	38	38	37¼
600 Int P&P B	18¾	18	18	18¼
78200 Int Nickel N	69¾	67¾	68	70
28000 Int P&P rts	1	1	1	1½
5500 Int P&P C	12¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
100 Int Paper	65½	65½	65½	...
200 Int Pap 7%	94	94	94	93¾
300 Int Rys	59	57¾	57¾	57¾
400 Int Salt	73	70	72	70
200 Int Rys ct	56¾	56¾	56¾	57½
500 Int Tel & T	222¾	220	220¼	219¾
700 Intertype	31½	30¼	31½	30½
2300 Island Crk	56¼	55	56	55
200 Int Print	62¾	62½	62¼	62¾
800 Jewel Tea	152	150¼	150¾	...
20 Johns M pf	119	119	119	...
5600 Johns Man	233½	227	230	233
120 Jones & L pf	121	121	121	121
1000 Jordan Mot	13¾	13	13¾	...
300 Kayser	83	82½	83	82
500 Keith Albee	40¾	40¼	40¾	40¾
6800 Kelly Spring	21¾	21	21¾	21¾
3000 Kelsey Wh	54½	54	54¾	53¾
1500 Kel Airplane	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
3700 Kolster	89¾	88¾	89¾	89¾
4700 Kennecott	154	153¾	154	153¾
100 Kinney	51	51	51	...
30 Kinney pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97
300 Kraft Chees	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¾
2400 Kresge	88¾	88¼	88¼	88¾
100 Kress Co	111¾	111¾	111¾	111½
3000 Kroger	115¾	114¾	114¾	114½
17300 Kreuger	41	40	40½	39¾
200 Lago Oil	28	28	28	28
700 Lee Rubber	23¾	22¾	22¾	23
900 Lehigh PC	53¾	53¼	53¼	53¾
100 Lehigh Val	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¾
600 Lim Loco	47½	47¾	47½	47½
400 Liquid Car	106¾	105½	106¾	104¾
15700 Loews Inc	75¾	74¼	75	74¾
100 Loews pf	108	108	108	108
4400 Lft Inc	7	6¾	7	6¾
7000 Loose-W	67	65¼	66¾	67
2000 Lou Oil Ref	15	14¾	15	14¾
5000 Lou G&E A	41	40¼	40¾	40¾
2300 Ludlum Stl	85½	83¾	84¼	82½
500 Ludln cv pf	102¾	102	102¼	102½
100 McCrory 1p	105	105	105	106
1300 McKeesport	74¾	74	74	74
26000 Mack Tr	113	110½	113	111
100 Mackay 4%	83¼	83¼	83¼	...
100 Macy	169½	169½	169½	171¼
300 Magma Cop	67¼	67¼	67½	67¾
1400 Madison	35½	34¾	35¼	34¼
20 Manati Sug	21	21	21	20¾
1000 Man El Sup	32¾	32	32	33½
200 Man Elv mg	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
100 Man Shirt	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¾
200 MktStRy pf	15	14¾	14¾	...
100 Marion Stm	38	38	38	...
7700 Marland Oil	40¾	40	40	40½
100 Mart-Parry	16¾	16½	16¾	...
700 Marmon	72	71	72	70½
2200 Marmon rts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1200 May. Dpt St	101¾	100¾	100¾	101
100 Chi RI 6%	101	101	101	101¼
200 Maytag pf	42¾	42¾	43	46¾
3500 Mex Seabd	58¼	57¼	58	58¾
1100 Miami Cop	34	33½	33½	33½
100 Midland pf	249	249	249	250¼
10100 Mid Cont	33½	33	33½	33
2000 Mid States	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8700 Mid C rts	...	...	...	...
100 Middle St ct	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20 Mil El Ry pf	101	101	101	...
100 Min & StL	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2600 Mo KK&T	50	49¾	49¾	49¾
1300 Mo KT pf	104½	103¾	104½	103¾
1000 Mo Pac	64¾	64¼	64¼	64¼
1900 Mo Pac pf	128½	127¾	128	127¾
4600 Mohawk	75¼	74	75¼	73
3600 Mont Ward	145¾	140	142¾	142½
1100 Moon Mot	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
3300 Mother Lode	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
800 Motion Pic	18½	18¼	18½	17¾
100 Motometer A	22	22	22	21¾
1000 Motor Prod	185	185	185	188
1300 Mot Wheel	43¾	43¼	43¾	44¼
130 Mullins pf	100	100	100	101
500 Mullins Bdy	75½	75	75½	75
300 Munsing	54¼	54¼	54¼	54
2000 Murry Body	74¾	72½	73	72¼
900 Nash Mot	117¾	114¾	115¾	116½
900 Nat Acme	29½	29¼	29½	29½
100 Nat Bells H20	216½	206½	206½	206
700 Nat Bisc	190	190	190	189
100 Nat Bisc pf	144	144	144	...
59600 Nat Cash R	136¼	125½	135	137
2200 Nat Dairy	132¾	131¼	131¼	131⅝
100 Nat Dpt Sto	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
4600 Nat Distil	42¾	39¼	39¾	41¼
500 Nat Distil pf	70½	70½	70½	70¾
500 Nat Lead	149	148½	148½	146
10 Nat Ld pf B	118	118	118	118
27700 Nat Pw&Lt	51	49¼	51	50
200 Nat Radiat	15¾	15½	15¾	15¼
600 Nat Supply	130	129¼	129¾	129¾
1700 Nat Surety	150	143	149	141
9600 Nev Cons	45½	45	45	44¾
100 Nev Ot&M	136	136	136	135½
5000 NY Air Br	46¾	45¼	45¼	46½
5100 NY Central	194¾	193¾	193¾	195
1500 NY C&StL	134¼	133¾	133¾	134
100 NY Dock	52½	52½	52½	52¾
10 NY&Harlem	333	333	339	345
2400 NY N H&H	86¾	86¼	86¼	86⅝
100 NY NH&H	116½	116½	116½	116¾
300 NY Ont & W	28	28	28	27¼
400 NY Ry pf	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
10 NY Stm 6%	102¼	102¼	102¼	100
100 Norf South	43½	43½	43½	43½
400 Norf & West	197¼	195	195	196
1200 No Am	96¾	95¾	96¼	95¾
100 No Am pf	53	53	53	53
400 No A Ed pf	103¾	103	103	103¼
200 N Ger Lloyd	59¼	59	59	59
200 No Pac	107¾	107¾	107¾	108¼
1100 No Pac ctf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½
100 Ojlwell	28½	28½	28¼	29
10 Ojlwell pf	104	104	104	103½
100 Omnibus	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
100 Oppenheim	74¾	74½	74½	75
10 Orpheum pf	88	88	88	89
30 Otis Elev pf	125	125	125	125
1300 Otis Steel	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¾
700 Owens Bot	91	90	91	89¾
1600 Pac Gas	58¾	56¾	56¾	56
700 Pac Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
50 Pac T&T	169	167½	169	167
7000 Packard M	144¾	143¾	143¾	142¾
400 Pan-Am Pet	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
3100 Pan-Am P	46	45½	45¾	45¾
200 Panhandle	12	12	12	12
26600 Paramount	64¾	64¼	64¾	64½
1800 Park & Tilf	85¾	84½	84½	84¼
1400 Park Utah	12	11	11¼	12
5700 Pathe Exch	12¾	12¼	12½	12
1000 Pathe Ex A	26½	26	26½	25¾
1000 Patino M	36¾	36¼

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Federal Reserve Ratio Gains —New York Stocks Advance —European Reports

While a temporary tightening of credit is expected to result from month-end demand, some improvement in basic conditions in the United States is indicated in the improved ratio of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Gold shipments from Great Britain have not yet reached anything like great proportions, but, with sterling exchange unimproved, there is felt to be likelihood of further imports.

Developments in business so far this year have been in line with expectations. Steel production is at high levels and the demand, except for structural steel, appears not to have abated. Railroads are buying the metal in considerable quantities.

The volume of money turnover during the week ended Jan. 19, as reflected by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, showed a substantial gain over the corresponding period of 1928.

Crude oil production in the latest reported week was greater than in the previous week or a similar week of last year. The production of bituminous coal was also greater than in either prior period.

Activity in the automobile trade, as indicated by figures on Detroit employment, was substantially greater than in either the previous week or the corresponding week of last year.

Bank Clearings Gain

The general level of wholesale prices in the week ended Jan. 19 was higher than in the previous week, showing a gain also over the like week a year ago.

Bank clearings in the United States this week gained 32.2 per cent over those during the corresponding week of 1928.

With call money loaning at 6 per cent, the New York stock market this week moved ahead vigorously. Copper shares reflected the demand for the metal, sales of domestic copper having been made at 17 cents a pound. Several specialties made spectacular gains.

The stock market averages reached new high levels for all time.

The increase in brokers' loans was much less than had been expected, being $48,000,000 as compared with estimates of about $100,000,000. Gold imports were a favorable factor, and reports of a slightly easier tone in time money contributed to confidence.

In Canada business is normally quiet. Confidence is generally expressed regarding the spring outlook. Buying of railroad equipment is reported. Petroleum production in Alberta showed a gain of 48 per cent in 1928 as compared with the previous year. Newsprint mills last month operated at 74 per cent of capacity.

South American Reports

Reports from Argentina to the United States Department of Commerce show economic conditions to be highly satisfactory. Business continues at good levels although retail trade in cities is seasonally dull. Imports of tractors this year are expected to be large.

Brazilian reports state that business is rather slow but foreign exchange is showing firmer tendencies.

Business conditions in Belgium and the Netherlands are reported as encouraging. Japanese trade appears to be hindered by political uncertainties.

The stock market at London was easier toward the close of this week. Moderate declines were recorded for a number of industrial shares in Friday's session. Money conditions were a little more favorable Friday than they had previously been. The dollar exchange was lower at 4.85 15-16.

Improvement in credit conditions was reflected on the Paris Bourse by a good demand for industrial shares.

The Berlin Boerse also was favorably affected by developments in the loan market. The feature of Friday's market was an advance of 6 points in Reichsbank shares.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES SHOW GAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 26—Broad inquiry prevailed this week in the local cloth market. Numerous fair-sized orders on a wide variety of styles brought the sales total to a figure in excess of that of the previous week.

Wide and narrow odds sold for future delivery, with standard wide prints being fairly well cleaned up. Trading in narrows has been largely confined to the 31½-inch, 48 squares, at 5¼ cents.

Increased activity was noted in sateens, with moderate business being done in the 37½-inch, 64x104, 4:37s, at 11¼ cents, and 64x88, 4:70s, at 10⅛ cents.

The mills that are doing the majority of the business are reported fairly well sold for this quarter.

Current quotations on standard goods are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 8¼c; 39-in., 56x44s, 7c; 27-in., 64x60s, 6¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 5¼c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 3¼c.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Industrial news has been highly favorable. The feature of the situation continues to be the great prosperity and activity of the steel industry, which is of course benefiting many allied lines.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The foundations of the market are strengthened with tremendous reservoirs of investment capital held in reserve to take advantage of the sharp periodical reaction to purchase leading issues of merit.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Aside from possible firming of money as the month end approaches, we see little at the present time except minor technical reactions to interrupt the present upward trend of securities where either favorable current and prospective conditions or special pending developments warrant expectation of higher prices.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: At the present time there appears to be nothing to warrant liquidation on a large scale. Nevertheless, the high level of the market makes it appear likely that technical reactions will develop. We are still of the opinion that railroad issues are relatively cheap, and that their purchase involves assuming comparatively slight risks.

Garnett & Co., Boston: We still regard the market as an irregular trading affair with an upward trend. The present move has developed to the point where each day from now on will probably see the top of some individual stocks, while others come along into new high prices. This is the usual process of rounding out each forward move, but we think the present phase will continue a while longer before an important reaction.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House Association shows: Total surplus and undivided profits unchanged; net demand deposits (average), $53,672,000 decrease; time deposits (average), $5,-666,000 decrease; clearings week ended Jan. 26, $9,320,194,097; clearings week ended Jan. 19, $8,172,061,044; clearings this day, $1,666,647,248.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s	116½	116
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	104½	104⅛
Albany PW Paper 6s	98	98
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¾	99¾
Am Ice 5s	91½	91½
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	106½	106
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	87⅞	87⅞
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97	97
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	95⅛	95⅛
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¼	104
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	103⅞	103⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104⅝	104⅝
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	106⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	95⅞	95⅝
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	83½	83¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105¼	105
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	199	198½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	99½	98
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅛	92
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91⅞	91¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	86	86
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¾	92½
Atch T&SF 4s T S L 5s	91⅝	91⅝
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	92	91⅝
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	87½	87½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102	102
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	91⅝	91⅝
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89⅜	89¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	93	92½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	82⅝	82¾
B&O sv 4½s '33	98½	98⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅛	101⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅜	102
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104½	103½
B&O 5s Series D..4...4..4	101⅝	101⅜
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	134⅛	132
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	99⅞	99¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107¾	107⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100½	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103½	103¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104⅞
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	98¾	98¾
Boston & Maine 5s	97⅜	97½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	99	99
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	77	77
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s reg	74½	74½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100¾	100¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	98
Bruns West 4s	94⅝	94⅝
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	100½	100½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	95½	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95½	94⅝
Can North 4½s	98⅜	98⅜
Can North sf 7s '40	112⅜	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	84⅜	84½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98	98
Cen of Ga 6s '29	100¼	100¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102	102⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	99⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅛	99
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96¾	96¾
Ches & O Coal R 4s	90	90
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	69½	69½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	81¼	81
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	102½	101⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	68⅝
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	85	84⅜
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	79¾	79¼
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	101	101
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	109½	109½
Chi & New rfg 5s 2037	105	105
Chi & Nw 7s '30	102½	102¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	82	81⅜
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	87½	87½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94	94
Chi RI&P 4½s	92½	91½
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	101	101
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	95⅞	94⅞
Can Gas & Elec 4s	88⅝	88⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103⅜	103⅜
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	100	100
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	104¼	104¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	104⅜	104⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Col Ind 5s	95	94½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	115	115
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅜	99⅛
Com Inv Trust 6s	98½	98
Com Credit 5½s	93⅜	93⅜
Cons Ry 4s '55	72	72
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	73	72½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅜	105½
Container Corp 6s '46	98	98
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	99
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101⅜	101⅜
Cuba Cane Sugr deb 5s '30	77½	77½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	91¼	91¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	96	95
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90	90
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	94	93½
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	91⅝	91⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	103⅝	103⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	104	104
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	104½	104
Duke-P Power 6s '66	105¼	105
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100½	100½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	94	94
Erie 1st cn 4s '96	85½	85½
Erie cv 4s B '53	82⅝	82⅜
Erie gen 4s '96	79	79
Erie 5s '67	85	84⅝
Fed Metal 7s '34	103	102⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s	114⅜	114⅜
Fla East Coast 5s '74	78	76½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	30	30
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	98⅞	98⅞
Gen Cable 5½s	99⅛	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	109	109
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107½
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71½	71½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅛	105⅛
Great Falls Pow 6s	104⅜	104⅜
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95½	95½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108¾	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36	111⅝	111⅝
Green Bay & West deb B	28	28
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	99	99
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	87	86½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	82¾	82¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	83¼	82¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97½	97
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅛	101
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝
Ill Cen 4s '52	91	91
Ill Cen 4s '53	88½	88½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99¾	99¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110¾	110⅜
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	102¼	102¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98⅛	98
Ind Limestone 6s '46	91½	91½
Ind Steel 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92⅜	92½
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	101¼	101
Inter Match Cor 5s 5s rct '47	98	97⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	79	78½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78⅝	78¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	82¼	82¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	99½	99½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	80	80
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	112¼	112
Int & Gt Nor 6s B	95	95
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101	101
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	95½	95½
Int Paper 6s '55	95	95
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	94¼	94
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	81½	81⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	94¼	93⅞
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s wi	116½	115⅞
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	17⅜	17¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38 ct	49⅝	48⅝
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	49⅝	49¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99	98½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88½
Kayser 5½s '47	131	130
Keith 6s '46	96	95
Kings Co Elec 4s '49	81½	81½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105	105
Lake Shore & MS 4s	98	97⅝
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88¾	88⅜
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98⅝	98⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	119	119
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99⅜	99¼
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90½	90½
Louisville Ry 5s	91	91
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104½	104½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
L&N 7s '30	102⅝	102⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	67½	67
McCrory 5½s '41	98⅛	98⅛
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	103	103
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	105	105
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99⅝	99⅝
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	31½	29⅛
Min & StL rfg 5s	19½	19¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	89	88¾
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100¼	100
Miss Cen 1st 5s '49	98½	98⅛
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89¾	84⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104	104
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101	101
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75¾	75¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98¾	98
Mo Pac 5s G rcts	98¾	98
Mont Cent 5s	101	101
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	102¾	102¾
Moh & Mal 4s	86	86
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88	88
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	90⅞	90⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	61¾	61
Nat Acme 6s	101⅝	101¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¼	95⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	80	80
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	10½	10½
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	22½	22
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	13¼	13¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	100¼	100
N E T & T 5s '52	106½	106⅞
N O T & M 4½s '56	95	95
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	98½	98½
N O T & M 5s B '54	99½	99¾
N O T & M 5½s '54	104	104
NYC&HR con 4s '98	89	89
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97	97
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106½	106½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	77¼	77⅛
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	106⅝	106⅝
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	95	94⅞
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	101⅜	101¼
NY Dock 5s	88½	88½
NY Dock 4s '51	84⅝	84½
NY Edison 5s '44	104⅜	104⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅞	114⅞
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106½	106½
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	78¼	78¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	105¾	104⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	118½	118½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	70	69½
NY & Q El L & P 5s '30	99¼	99¼
NY Ry inc 6s '665	24½	24
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	85	84
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	53	52½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¾	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100⅞	100⅞
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103	103
Norf & W con 4s '96	91¼	91¼
Norf & W gen 6s	101½	101½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101⅝	101⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101½	101⅜
Nor Ohio 5s '45	96	96
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67	67
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113	113
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	92½	92⅛
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99	99
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96½	96⅛
Paramount 8wy 5½s '51	102	102
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¼	100
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	83	82¾
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	96	96
Penn R R con 4s '48	92¾	92¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101	101
Penn R R 5s '64	104½	103½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110⅜	110½
Penn R R col 7s '30	102⅜	102⅜
Penn R R col 4½s	98⅝	98½
Penn R R col 4s '52	88⅞	88⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93	93
Phil Co 5s '67	99½	99¼
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	108	108
Pitts C C &StL 4s D	95	95
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	102½	102½
Portland Railway 5s '30	96⅜	96⅜
Postal Tel 5s	94	93⅞
Pub Svc NJ 4½s 48	197	196½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99½	99½
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94½
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅝	98½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	100¼	100
Remington R 5½s'47 w	94	94
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53 w	102¾	102¾
Rio G & W col 4s '48	85	85
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	96	96
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99	99
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94½	94½
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	75	75
St L & S F 4s A '50	86⅝	86⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	88	88
St L S W con 4s '32	95½	95½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	94⅜	94⅛
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59	59
Seabd A L adj 5 s'49	44	44
Seabd A L con 6s '45	77	76
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	69⅝	69
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	68½	68½
Shell Pipe 5s '47	95	95
Shell Union 5s '47	98	97⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98½	98½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cn O clo 6½s'38	101⅞	101⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102½	102½
Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s '38	97⅛	96½
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99½	99⅜
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅞	91⅞
So Pac 4½s '68	96⅝	96½
So Ry gen 4s '56	87½	87½
So Ry gen 5s '94	109	109
So Ry gen 6s '56	114½	114½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¾	122
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅜	104⅜
Stand Milling 5s '30	99¾	99¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅝	96¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100	99⅞
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	86½	86½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	108⅝	108⅝
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102¼	102¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	63½	63½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Trans Con Oil 6½s	101¼	101
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅝	101⅝
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108⅞	108⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94½	94½
Utilities 5½s	96¼	96
U S Rubber 5s '47	92⅝	92½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	102¼	102
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	101
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108¼	108
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	17	17
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	81½	81½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅞	101½
Walworth 6s '45	90½	90½
Walworth 6½s '35	91	85½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	85⅝	85½
West Va C & C 6s '50	30¼	30¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98½	98½
Western N Y & Pa 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Western Pac 5s A '46	97⅝	97⅜
Western Un r e 4½s '50	99¼	99¼
Western Un col 5s '38	104¾	104⅝
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	101½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 wr	103	102⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '40	100	100
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	49½	49½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101¾	101¾
Youngstown 5s	100⅜	100¼
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	84	84

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Jan 26	Last Jan 25
3½s '47	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.4	99.7
4¼s '47	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4
4¼s '38	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.5	100.6
US 3¾s '56	102.12	102.14	102.12	102.14	
US 4¼s '52	110.16	110.16	110.8	110.12	110.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	92½	92½
Antioquia 7s A '45	96	95¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	93½	93⅜
Antioquia 7s D '45	93½	93
Argentine 5½s '62	96⅞	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅜	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100½	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100½	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅜	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100⅛	100
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '57	89¾	89¼
Australia 4½s '57	87⅝	87¼
Australia 5s '55	96¼	96¼
Australia 5s '57	96	96
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102¼	102¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95⅝	95¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅝	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅜	100¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106⅝	106
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅝	108½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅞	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109½	109½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	112	112
Berlin 6s	91¼	91⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	98½	98½
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	94½	94½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	93¾	93¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	102⅞	102
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99¾	99¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	100	100
Brazil 6½s '26	95⅝	95½
Brazil 6½s '27	95⅝	95⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '47	108½	108½
Bremen 7s '35	102¼	101½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93¼	93¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100½	100½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	99½	99½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101⅝	101¼
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	104¾
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	100½	100½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	106½	106½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	101	100¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 ct	92¾	92¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '67	98½	97⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅜s '61	99¼	99¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93½	93¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	93¼	93½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept ct	93½	93½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	88	87½
Colombo Mtg Bk 7s '46	89½	89½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	92	92
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	90	90
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	90½	90½
Coph'n (City) 6½s '53	88⅝	88½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96¼	96¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	95	95
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	101½	101½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	102½	102¼
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 5½s	100⅞	100½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	97¾
Denmark 4½s	89⅝	89⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	98	98
Dresden 7s '45	100	100
Est R R Co 7s '64	104	104
Fiat 7s '46 war	165	162
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	99¾	99
Finland 5½s	99⅝	99½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98½	98½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100¼
Finnish B 6½s '54	96½	96
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104⅜	104⅜
French Nat SS 7s '49	104⅜	104⅜
French Nat SS 7s '49	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7s '49	108½	108
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114	113¼
Germ 7s '49	107½	107⅜
German Gov Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	88	87
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Dct '60	87¼	87
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	98¾	98¾
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	98¾	98¼
Germ G E 7s '45	102⅞	102⅞
Greek 6s '68	85⅝	85½
Greek 6s '67 rcts	85⅝	85⅝
Hamburg 6s '40	95⅜	95⅜
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	97⅜	96¾
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	88¾	88½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94½	94½
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	96¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95	94½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98½	98½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¼	92¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101¼	101¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	95⅜	95⅜
Lombard El 7s war	101⅝	101½
Meridionale El 7s '57	96½	96½
Medelin 6½s	89½	89½
Mex 4s small A '04	22	21⅝
Mex 4s small A '33	33	33
Minas Gerdes 6½s	94¼	94¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	89¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ex-war	94	93¾
Montevid (City) 7s '52	103	103
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	100	100
No Ger Lloyd 6s	92½	92½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	102
Norway (King) 5s '63	97	97
Norway &½s '65	101¼	101
Norway (King) 6s '44	103	103
Norwegian El 5½s '57	95⅜	95⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97⅜	97⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 5½s ct	88⅞	88½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100½	100½
Oslo (City) Gas 5s	92⅜	92⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	99¾
Paris-Lyons Int ctfs 7s'58	104	103⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s	96	96
Paulista Ry 7s '42	103	103
Peru 6s '60 ct	89½	89⅛
Peru 6s '60	89⅝	88⅝
Peru 7s '59	102⅝	102⅝
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	150	148
Poland 6s '40	82	82
Poland 7s '47	87⅜	87½
Poland 8s '50	98⅞	98⅝
Prague (City) 7½s '52	106⅛	106

RADIO

The Listener Speaks

THE Schradertown Brass Band made its first appearance through the NBC at 9:30, eastern time, on Friday. Sponsored by the makers of various air-controlling devices in connection with automobile tires it deals, appropriately enough, with the efforts of a certain "Louie" to gain control of the air applied through his lips to the mouthpiece of a tuba. His partner in the garage across the street from the hall in which the town band is practicing disapproves strongly of these efforts until at last, overcome by dark suspicions that such a poor player could only have been admitted into any band for the sake of financial support, he breaks up the rehearsal for a few minutes.

Both the partners are given good characterisations and the voice of the band master is also very effective in his smoothing remonstrances. Between whiles the band plays various typical numbers such as "El Capitan," "Poet and Peasant" and "Pan-Americana." A series of these programs of comedy and music is promised for the same hour each Friday.

One of the most distinctive programs radiocast regularly now is the half-hour concert given at 10 each Friday through the Columbia System by the United Choral Singers. The great advantage of a program which adheres to one central theme was demonstrated by them once more last Friday when winter was considered from various musical angles. The whole concert was refreshingly different and excellently done. Various combinations of the men's and women's voices, the orchestra and the strings alone were utilized effectively. A very gray and chilly setting of MacFarren's "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind" was a good number in the first half of the program. It was followed by Waldteufel's "La Niege"—proving that this composer was not a master of the waltz form only. A clever progression of effects was evident in the second quarter of an hour. First came the weirdly moaning "The Wind Blows Cold" by Collinge, then a more cheery "When Icicles Hang by the Wall" by Selby, then the distinctly genial indoor picture of "Winter" by Bullard and finally the quite jovial "Song of the Gale" by Foster, which made listeners feel as if they had been looking over their Christmas cards again.

For those who like popular music well sung and well played with emphasis of musical comedy numbers, the program by "The Minute Men," which follows the choral concert, is well worth listening to. It is one of the best of this type. Preceding the United Choral Singers and beginning at 9 through the NBC, "An Evening in Paris" offers each week now sketches of famous places quite distant from that city.

Last Friday the American visitors and their French friends investigated Monte Carlo, listening to music in the Cafe de Paris and outside of it where a street singer was delighting them with an old provincial folk song, and looking over the Casino too. A few touches of atmosphere are applied between musical numbers mostly of American origin.

Popular music was used in each of these programs and practically all of it is listed in current record supplements. D. M.

Notes From Washington

Washington

"THE support of our foreign trade and the upbuilding of American shipping demand the control and the security of our own communication systems," declares Rear Admiral T. T. Craven, former director of naval communications, in an official contribution to the United States Naval Institute Proceedings. Under the chapter heading "Communications and Peace Strategy," Rear Admiral Craven stresses the speed and directness of communications—radio, for instance—as an essential stimulus to our foreign trade. He classifies Guglielmo Marconi, Alexander Graham Bell and Samuel F. B. Morse as the giants whose epochal inventions broke down the barriers of space for the man of affairs.

"Due to the achievements of science—over wire or through space," maintains Rear Admiral Craven, "are conveyed the mass of correspondence incident to commerce, while, by the same means, that great shaper of public opinion—the press—constantly spreads the information which originates and sustains both intercourse and trade." And how radio is indirectly the preserver of peace among the great nations is implied by the former director of naval communications when he declares that "commerce has proved itself the best vehicle for international understanding." For he maintains that communications constitute a form of peace strategy, since they are, so to speak, the foster parent of our world trade, or, to employ his exact words, "the importance of international contacts."

* * *

This naval officer justifies his contention that commerce is the best vehicle for international understanding in the following unusual but significant conclusion: "Just as long as man exists there will be competition in trade, but it must seem evident that only a dire threat of national disaster incident to distorted economic conditions or some other equally vital national issue can become the real cause of a far-reaching break in international relations between major states, for statistics give the stupendous figure of $17,000,000,000 as the present and constantly rising value of the yearly imports of the leading countries of the world."

* * *

When wireless communication was in its swaddling clothes—and when Guglielmo Marconi was introducing his scientific wonder to an amazed public—the United States Navy recognized the inestimable value of this agency on ships. Now, every seafaring vessel—whether owned by the navy, coast guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Shipping Board—is equipped with radio transmitting and receiving equipment.

As a belated recognition of the value of radio in the preservation of safety at sea, the Philippine Legislature recently gave force to a law which requires that vessels of 300 net tons and upward engaged in inter-island shipping shall be equipped with radio equipment "for the safety of passengers and ship's crew." Smaller vessels from 200 to 300 net tons, the United States Department of Commerce is informed by Assistant Trade Commissioner Wilbur K. Hoyt of Manila, making trips of longer than 15 hours' duration must also be equipped with radio apparatus. Philippine ships engaged in foreign trade are exempt from the requirements of this law.

* * *

With the occupation of their new berths—following the shakeup incident to the Armistice Day reallocation plan of the Federal Radio Commission—many of the more than 600 radiocasting stations will find their frequency governors "off." These instruments, whether piezo oscillators or other forms of wavelength control, are designed to prevent the wabbling of stations from their assigned channels.

The new wavelength assignments necessarily entailed a readjustment of the piezo oscillator or frequency governor, and to facilitate this acclimation to the new conditions of operations, the Bureau of Standards has proffered its assistance. The bureau will recalibrate a piezo oscillator without charge to the station if the instrument was formerly calibrated by this government bureau.

* * *

A radio-actuated clock which not only intercepts the daily time signals from the Naval Observatory but governs the operation of a series of other timepieces is to be installed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at its new passenger station in the Chanin Building, New York City. This master timepiece is 6½ feet long, 18 inches wide, with a 14-inch dial and a pendulum approximately three feet long.

This large timepiece is heralded by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as "the first radio-electric clock ordered by a railroad company." In its operation, the human equation is dispensed with—the clock adjusting its own dial and winding and regulating its movements without personal assistance. The time signals—originating with the Naval Observatory in Washington, D. C., and radiocast at noon and 10 o'clock at night through the naval radio station at Arlington, Va.—will be received by this new radio-electric clock.

Program Notes

GUESTS from the North will be entertained royally by Aunt Jemima in her next program over Columbia on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at 9, eastern time.

The Higbees, owners of the plantation on which Aunt Jemima lives, are having guests from the North, and will entertain them by showing them around the plantation. When they reach Aunt Jemima and Uncle Ned's cabin they find most of the Negroes there, and they stop in to listen to some of the music that is being made. Banjo music, jubilee songs, spirituals and some typical stories make their visit very worthwhile, and help to make the northerners' first southern trip an outstanding one.

WABC, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WCAO, WFAN, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WBBM, WOWO, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL, WCCO and WKBW, will carry this program.

* * *

Black-face song and frolic reminiscent of wandering minstrels of days gone by will entertain WMAQ fans Thursday evening, Jan. 31. The Fair Minstrel show will be offered WMAQ's audience at 8:30, central time, with Correll and Gosden, black-face comedians, better known as "Amos 'n' Andy," serving as end men to a complete company of black-face minstrels.

* * *

"Fleeting Shadows," the haunting new melody by James H. Rogers, prominent Brooklyn organist and composer, will be programmed at 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31, by Arthur Scott Brook, whose recitals on the "greatest organ in the world," located in Atlantic City Senior High School, have added to the radio and musical popularity of WPG. Mr. Brook, also a composer of note, will offer an improvisation on the theme introducing solo accompaniment for rendition of the song by Smith Elmore, basso profundo, who will be guest soloist for this joint recital. Alice Fleming Sidman contributed the lyrics for "Fleeting Shadows" to which Mr. Elmore undoubtedly will again bring the art which has endeared him to discriminating music lovers.

Mr. Rogers' latest effort will appropriately bring to a close the following interesting program:

"Coronation Anthem" ..... Handel
"Londonderry Air" ..... (Old Irish)
Arthur Scott Brook, organist
"O Thou Sublime Evening Star"
Tannhäuser ..... Wagner
Smith Elmore, basso profundo
"First Sonata" ..... Mendelssohn
(Adagio, Recitanda, Allegro)
"Meditation" (Thais) ..... Massenet
Arthur Scott Brook
"My Love, Farewell" (The Trumpeter) Nessler
Smith Elmore
Improvisation on "Fleeting Shadows" James H. Rogers
Arthur Scott Brook, organist
Smith Elmore, soloist

* * *

The "Humoresque" of Tchaikovsky features the entertainment from the weekly reception in the home of Halsey, Stuart's "Old Counsellor" over a wide network in the NBC on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at 10, eastern time.

The "Old Counsellor" as usual will season the musical program with comments on his own experience in the field of investment securities, passing on to listeners the full benefit of hard-won knowledge of this important subject.

Other musical highlights of the reception are Victor Herbert's "Al Fresco" and Godowsky's descriptive sketch, "Old Vienna." The program ends with "Only a Rose" from Friml's "Vagabond King."

Associated with the NBC for this program are WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WFI, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WWJ, KYW, WTMJ, KSD, WHO, WOW, KVOO, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, WHAS, WSB, WBT, KOA, WMC and KSTP.

Amelia Earhart Discusses Flying

Amelia Earhart, first woman flier to span the Atlantic, will discuss the problems of "Everyday Flying" in a talk to be distributed over the NBC on Thursday, Jan. 31, from 7 to 7:15 p. m., eastern time.

Miss Earhart has titled her talk "Everyday Flying," but she is expected to discuss the flying of tomorrow as well as present-day air conditions in her address.

In addition to being the first woman to hop the Atlantic, Miss Earhart is holder of the first international pilot's license ever issued to a woman, and is president of the National Aeronautic Association.

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, and WREN.

New Czech Stations

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Equipment for two big new radiocasting stations, one which is for this city, to be the largest in Europe, have just been ordered from America by Czechoslovakia. This country has made considerable progress in radio in the last few years, not only in regard to numbers of subscribers but also in technical improvements. It is hoped that new developments will enable crystal set users to have good reception for nearly two hundred miles around. It is expected that both stations will be in operation by the end of 1929.

"SPEAKING OF WOMAN"

LEON GORDON

WHEN a famous portrait painter travels all his life, wanders the whole world over, wins an enviable reputation as a painter of beautiful women, and then marries an American girl from a little town in Massachusetts, a Wellesley College graduate, and declares forever after that she is his favorite model and would be his favorite model, even if she were not his wife—then we might say we have the ideal couple, an artist model and a model artist.

And this is just the case with Leon Gordon, noted painter of dashing portraits—some of the subjects being Gloria Swanson, Colleen Moore, Major James J. Walker, Judge Ben Lindsay, Peggy Wood and Claire Briggs—Mr. Gordon will talk during the Lehn & Fink Serenade Thursday, Jan. 31, at 8 p. m., eastern time. He is an American by inclination and residence, although born in White Russia and possessed of the native Russian's passion for truth in art.

In his talk, Mr. Gordon will warn American women against what he calls "epidemics in art" and will urge them, for America's sake, to let their taste in dress, in grooming, in the decorations of their homes, express what they themselves like, not what is the fashion abroad or elsewhere.

The American woman, unfettered, not cluttered up by too much outside influence, will be an extraordinarily lovely creature, he promises. Then he adds: "I spend six months of each year in my Paris studio, in order to get away from this overwhelming America which I love so much; in that way I see and interpret it better."

This program, which will also feature musical selections, will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, WREN, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI and WKY.

Bach and the Harpsichord

ONE of the most delightful of all programs now available is the Milady's Musicians, which is done after the eighteenth century manner. This quiet, unassuming program has all the charm which only music by candlelight, with a group of stringed instruments and a harpsichord, can give. To those who like the loveliness that tinges days that have passed, Milady's Musicians, with deep and gracious bows, will gladly play for "Milady" the music of her heart's desire.

The harpsichord is an instrument generally unknown today. It resembles a small grand piano but its tone is characteristic of an instrument played with the plucking of its strings. And this is just how the harpsichord operates.

The harpsichord sprang from the ancient instrument, the psaltery, which was a sort of small harp held in the hand and plucked by the player. Harpsichords were made with 2, 3, or 4 strings to a note. A keyboard similar to a piano keyboard is used and when the key is pressed a jack or upright on the back end of the key lever is thrown up. A crow quill is imbedded in it. When the jack swings by the string, the quill catches the string and twangs it.

The beautiful music of Johann Sebastian Bach was written at a time when this was a key instrument in music, with the result that it is best interpreted when played on the harpsichord accompanied by violins and the cello. Bach's own harpsichord is now in the Hochschule für Musik at Charlottenburg, Ger. It has two manuals and four strings to each note, one 16 foot, two 8 foot and one 4 foot. Stops change the tone. While the expression possible with this instrument has always been limited, Arnold Dometsch has recently perfected a new harpsichord, which he claims overcomes the limitations of the early instruments.

The entire Bach family, impersonated by radio artists, will spend a musical evening together in their eighteenth century German drawing room during the Milady's Musicians program of Thursday evening, Jan. 31, at 9 o'clock, eastern time.

Bach, of whom an emperor once said, as he rushed into a room crowded with courtiers: "Gentlemen, be still. The great Bach is here," will seat himself before his harpsichord in the candle-lit music room of his house and play one of his own marches. His musical rôle will be taken by Hans Barth, noted artist on this instrument.

All the creative talent in the Bach family was not confined to Johann Sebastian. During this program Erva Giles, soprano, will sing two solos, one of them by Wilhelm Friedeman, eldest son of Johann. A string quartet will play a minuet and a trio in A from the "Third Quartet" by Johann Christoph Friedeman, Johann Sebastian's ninth son.

The complete program follows:

March ..... J. S. Bach
Harpsichord and Quartet
Willst Du Dein Herz mir Schenken
J. S. Bach
Kein Haelmlein waechst auf Erden
W. F. Bach
Soprano solos, Erva Giles
Minuet and Trio in A, from "Third Quartet" ..... J. C. F. Bach
Quartet
Rondo ..... J. C. Bach
Harpsichord solo, Hans Barth
Allegro from "Trio in G" ..K. P. E. Bach
Two violins, cello and harpsichord
Vergissmeinnicht ..... J. S. Bach
Soprano solo, Erva Giles
Theme and Variations ..... J. C. F. Bach
Harpsichord solo, Hans Barth
Polonaise ..... J. S. Bach
Quartet and harpsichord

This program will be heard through WJZ, WHAM, KDKA, WJR, and KWK. Would that it was given wider distribution. V. D. H.

Seiberling Singers Go Novelist

The Seiberling Singers are going to turn novelists. Dipping their vocal and instrumental talents into a group of musical "best sellers" Thursday evening, Jan. 31, they will translate the action of a story into music and write it on the air.

It promises to be one of the most unusual programs which they have ever performed. Listeners-in who dial the coast-to-coast hook-up of the Seiberling Hour will sit back, close their eyes, and have the pages of an "audible" novel turned for them.

The vocal and instrumental story will open with a quartet performance of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Song of India" transcribed from its original form of Frank Black, musical director of the Seiberling Hour. This will be followed by "Salut Demeure, Chaste et Pure," the lovely song from "Faust," sung by James Melton, Seiberling's own tenor, and "Marcheta" played on two pianos by Phil Ohman and Victor Arden.

The program promises besides "Romance" by Rubinstein which will be played by the Seiberling "Singing Violins," "Roses of Picardy" sung by Mr. Melton and two other quartet numbers—"A Little Puff of Smoke," and Kawelo's "Aloha, Sunset Land."

The Seiberling Hour goes on the air every Thursday evening from 9 to 9:30, eastern time, or 6 to 6:30, Pacific time, through 38 outlets of the NBC.

Joined in this program are WEAF, WEEI, WFI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WTMJ, KSD, WOW, KSTP, WHO, WDAF, WFAA, KPRC, WHAS, WSM, WSB, WBT, KOA, KFI, KGO, KPO, KGW, KOMO, KHQ, WMC, WJAX and WKY.

Harvard Council Urges New 'Yard' As Twin for Old

Student Group Wants College Expansion to Follow Comprehensive Plan

Formation of a new college yard at Harvard University in which might rise new buildings required for the college's subdivision plan into dormitory groups, thus making a twin for the noted "Yard" which has been Harvard's campus for nearly 300 years, is recommended to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, by the Harvard Student Council.

The student plan calls for the closing of seven existing small streets or lanes, thus making a huge square, bounded by Boylston Street on the west, Mount Auburn Street on the side nearest the old college yard, De Wolf Street on the east, and facing out on the south upon the parkway that follows the Charles River.

As the space thus bounded already contains four dormitories, the Student Council recommends placing the four newly proposed House groups to form other sides of the square. The new Harvard gymnasium would have a part, as would the proposed new chapel which "would dominate the entire layout." Suggestion was made for incorporating various Harvard undergraduate club buildings into the plan, and for buying the Boston Elevated power plant, which is within the proposed square.

"The council asks that two of its members be permitted to take part in the many important discussions which are bound to take place in order that as many points of view as possible be considered," the students' statement continued.

"This report is submitted with the feeling that destructive criticism will accomplish nothing and that constructive ideas are bound to receive more sympathetic attention. We feel that a comprehensive plan of development is essential. The opportunism with which Harvard has grown in the last century has produced strange bedfellows. Let us try to avoid mistakes in the future."

Anti-Steel-Trap Plans Converge on Actual Laws

Results Obtained in Other States Set Model for Massachusetts

Movements for abolition of the steel trap are converging results in several states, says Dr. Edward Breck, Lieutenant-Commander, retired, in the United States Navy, now president of the Anti-Steel-Trap League.

Legislation forbidding the inhumane trapping of animals has already been passed in South Carolina, Dr. Breck declared, and bills have been introduced in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In California, Illinois and Kentucky, he said, committees have been formed for the furthering of this work.

Speaking from his exhibition booth at the New England Sportsmen's Show in Boston, Dr. Breck summed up arguments for eliminating the suffering of 100,000,000 animals, which he says are trapped yearly to supply the demands of fashion, by declaring that although "people may know that steel trapping is cruel they do not know how cruel it really is."

Dr. Breck showed copies of a law soon to come before the Massachusetts Conservation Committee which must pass upon it before the bill may come before the State Legislature. In brief, the bill provides for a fine to be imposed upon those using devices which cause suffering.

Although declaring that fur is not an economic necessity, Dr. Breck said that he was not arguing for its abolition. Good might be accomplished, he said, if women would demand a guarantee that the fur they buy is not the product of steel traps.

Radio Conference Delays Decisions

Ottawa Sessions Harmonious, but Wavelength Grants Await Further Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Questions arose at the closing hour of the International Radio Conference regarding the division of intermediate bands which the delegates decided should be submitted to their respective governments before definite or final conclusions could be reached.

These questions referred to the division of bands between various services and subdivisions of priority channels between the different countries. Definite announcement of conclusions reached will probably be made by Feb. 1.

The delegates say that the sessions were most harmonious and indicated earnest desire to divide the available short-wave channels in a mutually satisfactory manner, hving regard for the public interests involved.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS NAVAL PROBLEMS

LONDON (AP)—Asked in the House of Commons whether he had paid attention to the last letter of the United States Government in which the door was left open for further naval disarmament negotiations, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied:

"Oh, yes, I have paid great attention to all parts of the reply of the United States Government." He added that the question of further steps to secure an understanding on naval disarmament was still under consideration.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE OPENS IN BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The new $1,000,000 building of the Buffalo Museum of Science has just been dedicated and opened to the public.

Subjects rather than specimens have been the plan in the museum arrangement, according to Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, consulting director of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, with a hall of primitive races, a hall of civilization, gallery groups in astronomy, geology and so on through the list.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK

The Standard Oil Company of New York has acquired 67 filling stations from independent owners in Greater New York, Westchester County and Long Island and 37 filling stations with motor equipment in Providence, R. I. Stock was used as part payment.

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE COMPANY

Net profit of Hawaiian Pineapple Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, was $2,363,731 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $1,384,701 in 1927.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY PIKE TO BE WIDENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LURAY, Va.—The sum of $400,000 has just been appropriated by the Virginia State Highway Commission toward the rebuilding of the historic Shenandoah Valley Pike.

The old trail, first surveyed by George Washington and then laid out by Croset, is to be widened to a right-of-way of 80 feet.

The widening becomes necessary with the increase of tourist travel. Other roads to receive large appropriations include the Lee Highway, the Thomas Jefferson Highway and the Spottswood Trail.

FARM LAND BOOM IS NEW YORK AIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—An appropriation of $300,000, "to advertise and promote the agricultural, industrial and recreational advantages of the State of New York" has been asked of the Legislature in a memorial presented by a group of civic associations.

Data submitted showed that value of lands in the cities during the last 30 years has increased by $10,000,000,000, while farm land values have increased 50 cents an acre. It is stated that 20,000,000 acres of farm land are now undeveloped in the State.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

Corset Saleswomen wanted by established company selling direct to women. Experience desirable but not necessary. Exceptionally high commissions and generous bonus plan. Good opportunity for advancement. Beautiful sales equipment and complete instructions furnished. Full details on request. GRACE GRAHAM COMPANY, Dept. 8-A, Springfield, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Truth." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

COINS AND STAMPS

ILLUSTRATED Descriptive U. S. list 1929, price 50c; second edition U. S. and B. N. A. list free; old stamps bought. STANLEY GIBBONS, INC.; 38M Park Row, New York City

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

PURCHASING AGENTS

PARIS, FRANCE—Madame WASKA, Purchasing Agent, 8, rue Quentin-Bauchart (Champs-Elysées) buys direct and saves 20 to 50%. Telephone: Elysées 48-61.

REAL ESTATE

A. P. COLES J. F. COLES O. C. Coles
A. P. Coles & Bros.
EL PASO, TEXAS
Real Estate, Insurance & Loans
REFERENCES
Any Bank or Banker in the City

FOR SALE—Gentleman's home in beautiful Santa Clara Valley, suburbs of San Jose; 9-room house, modern, convenient, exceptionally well built, 3 acres land. For particulars inquire of OWNER, 903 Northrup St., San Jose, Calif.

HOUSTON, TEXAS—For sale, brick apartment yielding 19%; completely furnished; corner lot; main thoroughfare. SEVILLE & MUNDHENKE, Niels Esperson Bldg.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
TO MAKE FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF AN ESTATE

the heirs offer at $20,000 below replacement cost, a modern house of dignity and character, rich in design. Large fluted hollow tile construction. "Gunnite" covered with Spanish tile roof. Interior walls canvas covered, painted and pannelled. Philippine mahogany finish. 14 rooms, 4 master bedrooms with 2 large closets each, 2 maids rooms, chauffeur's quarters in garage. In Oak Knoll at 1025 Oak Knoll Ave., a corner. Photo and copy of builder's statement mailed with sales price on request from Davis-Baker Co., 393 East Green St., Pasadena, Calif.

REST HOMES

GREENHAVEN
A rest home in the mountains of North Carolina. Write for folder, Box 77, Skyland, N. C.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—Part, full time, or sideline; exclusive, given to responsible men; states open east and south; factory Bristol, Conn.; give references in replying. WESTERN WINDOW SASH REGULATOR, Canadian Distributors, Vallance, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

$1900-$2700.—Railway Postal Clerk examination. Learn the truth about coaching, and how to secure a position, if qualified. H. F. WARD, 1009 W. 9th St., Los Angeles.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Palacio Apts. — Just opened and true to name; pleasing home-like atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished; daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts. Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

MIAMI, Fla.—A really nice Home; 2 bedrooms, bath, downstairs; 1 bedroom, bath, upstairs; very large living room; fireplace; garage; excellent location; 10 minutes to ocean. 112 N. E. 90th St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

DRESDEN, Germany—Pension Sprick, Reichs Str. 1. Comfortable; full board if desired; excellent references; guide & interpreter always available.

FLORENCE, Italy—Pension Chapman, 19 Via Montebello; all modern comforts; garden; moderate prices.

FLORENCE—Miss Muirhead, 11 Viale Manzoni; comfortable, refined English home; highest references.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—Children welcomed in ladies' home; educational facilities; complete charge if parents abroad; beautiful position sea and country. HADFIELD HOUSE, The Green.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—Mme. Suzy Olivier, 19 rue Elzévir (3e) makes dresses, copies models and transforms. Visits clients if preferred.

FLATS TO LET

ZURICH—Unfurnished flat, 4 rooms, bath, and kitchen; comfortable house in garden. MISS MARTHA MEYER, 5 Stadtstrasse, Zürich 8, Switzerland.

FRENCH LESSONS

PARIS SUBURBS—Young French lady gives French lessons pupils' residence; chaperones. Mlle. Charbonneau, 151 rue Chevallier, Levallois (Seine).

PARIS—Mlle. Ducros, former professor in American College, gives French lessons; translations; preparation theses. 102, Av. Victor-Hugo.

HOUSE AGENTS

PARIS—MR. FARGETON, Box 51, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue Opéra. Houses, Villas, Commercial Premises, etc.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FRANCE, Paris Vicinity—Excellent accommodation found in well appointed house edge of St-Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period; facilities, education, sports. MME. ANTOINE, 10, rue des Dames-Marie, Villa d'Auray (S & O).

COMPIEGNE (Oise), France—English lady would receive lady as temporary paying guest or pupil for French, English, Spanish; all home comforts; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. MOORES, 89, rue de Paris.

PARIS, France, Pension MARQUET, 26 rue Washington (Champs-Elysées)—Moderate terms. Excellent cuisine, excellent table; French homelike atmosphere, excellent table; French and English spoken. Miss SODDT, Manageress.

PARIS SUBURBS—Mesdames MEYER, 6 rue Fontaine, Asnières. Homelike modern villa facing park. Garden. Schooling facilities. Excellent communications.

PORTRAIT PAINTING

PARIS—Portraits painted in pastels, miniatures by Mme. Curot-Barberel; medallist holding highest diplomas, 7, rue Beethoven.

REAL ESTATE

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Townshead Rd., Subiaco—For sale, house; all modern conveniences; garage. MRS. WITCHELL, c/o Representative The Christian Science Monitor, Box H-595, Perth, Western Australia.

ROOMS TO LET

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK—A well-furnished large room for gentleman or lady. H. C. ORSTEDSVEJ 51 AIII, Tel. Nora 7385.

TEACHER OF LANGUAGES

PARIS, FRANCE — Graduated teacher French, Italian, German lessons. MME. BLOCK, 44 rue Hamelin (16ème.).

TO LET—FURNISHED

PARIS—Etoile. Mme. ALAVOINE, 22 rue Paquet, desires to let 3-4 rooms in her comfortable apartment; breakfast. Tel.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

GENEVA—For sale or to let, workshop for carpentry, book-binding, cardboard work, etc., with connecting shop; numerous customers, nice situation for suitable business man. Apply The Christian Science Monitor Representative, Mühlebachstr. 55, Zürich, Switzerland.

Denmark

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N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

LA MARCEL
MRS. EDITH KRØYER
Ordinary and Permanent Waving
Vesterbrogade 35 Tel. Vester 6273-X

ROSKILDE

Vitamon-Yeastfood and Fishmeal for Fattening of Pigs
R. THOLSTRUP
IBSGAARD, ROSKILDE

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Men's Haberdashery
We specialize in English and French PURE LINEN SUITS
HANAN SHOES
Only choice novelties. Fixed Prices. English Spoken.
"LA EMPERATRIZ"
San Rafael 36 HAVANA, CUBA
(The house that caters to Havana's Clubmen)

CUBAN & FRENCH COOKING
IN A
HOME-LIKE ATMOSPHERE AT OUR ROOF GARDEN
Also comfortable rooms, with bath and phone
HOTEL ROMA
O'REILLY & AGUACATE STREETS
TEL. M-6944 & M-6945
HAVANA

HOTEL and RESTAURANT
"PERLA DE CUBA"
Typical Family Hotel with Delicious Cuban and Spanish Meals
MODERN COMFORTS
FACES PARK
130 AMISTAD ST., HAVANA

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Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, W.—Mrs. Hall, 3 Hereford Gardens, Bayswater Road. Comfortable home; bath, h. and c. water; breakfast; 3 courses dinner; 4/6 per day.

BOOKS

BOOKS—Rare, out of print, and second-hand books supplied. Catalogues issued. Libraries purchased. Please state wants. HEFFER & SONS, LTD., 3, 4, 5 & 6 Petty Cury, Cambridge, England.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES in Edinburgh, Scotland, are held at 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. in the Christian Science Church, 3 Randolph Crescent. Sunday School at 11 a.m. Reading Room, 3 Randolph Crescent, open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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EUROPE

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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A Little ENGLISH GUEST-HOUSE
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Running Water in all rooms. Central heating. Large garden, elevated situation
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Villa Kerlouise
Open All the Year
Central Heating. Running Water in All Rooms. Superb View.

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Also in Geneva

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An English atmosphere.
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Near Tennis Clubs
Good family hotel
All comforts

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Hotel Mediterranee
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All modern comforts. Terms moderate. Tennis-Orchestra Concert.

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*Trousseaux—Handkerchiefs. Hand Embroide

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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The freedom of an hotel with the comfort of a home.
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Intermediary Prices.
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Hand-made and seamed silk stockings by highly skilled French artists.

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HOME COOKING. Fresh Vegetables.
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken. Se Habla Espagnol.

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DESLIAT, 20, rue Saint-Roch
Repairs and Transformations.
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rooms plain & elegant with breakfast only
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Tel. Pfalzburg 6548
FLORIST

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Künstlerische Portrait-Photographie

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Furniture, also suites; large selection, low prices, easy payments. Gediegene, eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel. Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht.

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Germany

BERLIN (Continued)

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Strickjacken, Trikotagen, Strümpfe

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Suites in every kind of wood & style
Upholstering and Decorating
Wohnungseinrichtungen in jeder Stil- u. Holzart
Dekorationen und Polsterarbeiten

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Telephon: Südring 602
PRALINEN Marke Walter
Hervorragende Qualität/excellent quality

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ARNOLD GOTTSCHLING
Graphische Kunstanstalt
Berlin S. Wall Str. 66 Tel. Jannowitz 5644

EUGEN ZEISE
Greifswalder Str. 43. Tel. Königstadt 824
IRONMONGERY
House & Kitchen Utensils, Glass & China
Haus- & Küchengeräte, Glas, Porzellan

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Elegant Dresses, Coats, Costumes made to measure
MARIANNE NAGLER
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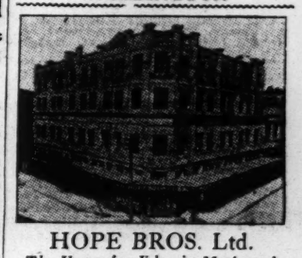

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Anglo-Indians Ask Simon Commission for Protection

Indian Christians Prefer Joint Electorates, Even If Unrepresented

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gidney, a former army surgeon, the Anglo-Indians—who used to be called Eurasians, that is to say people of mixed race—sent a deputation to Delhi recently to lay their case before the Simon Commission.

Sir John Simon was extremely sympathetic, obviously recognizing the community's great hardship and the fact that it was, as he put it, continually being ground between the upper and nether mill-stones and, in respect of posts, rejected by the European and Indian communities alike.

The Anglo-Indian community, Sir John said, asked for some measure of economic protection for a period of 30 years or more under the new régime, but Colonel Gidney was unable to specify what protective measures should be taken.

During the afternoon sitting, the Indian Christian deputation impressed upon the conference their sympathetic attitude toward non-Christian India's aspirations and their willingness to forgo any communal advantage. They made it plain that they would prefer joint electorates, even though this might result in their having no direct representation. Failing that, they would like reserved seats with joint electorates and only as a last resort, separate electorates. They asked that all manner of Indian Christians, from Roman Catholics to Congregationalists, should be treated collectively.

To both deputations Sir John pointedly called attention to the absence of a woman member, observing in the case of the Anglo-Indians that he understood that the standard of female education was high and closely approximated the male standard. The Anglo-Indian deputation replied that a woman member had been designated but was then being sworn into the Punjab Council.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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WELL-EDUCATED woman who has had successful experience in child training to take charge of 2 boys ages 12 and 7; in morning while boys in school do family mending or secretarial work for mother; must be active and alert; Christian Scientist preferred. Write, giving experience, references, salary wanted and any other helpful information. 794 Springdale Road, Atlanta, Ga.

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We carry a general line of Dry Goods, Shoes and Notions

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Registered
Catering to Exclusive Clientele
With a Special Department for Men
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MIAMI'S EXCLUSIVE BEACH TOGGERY SHOPPE
BATHING SUITS
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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Used mattresses, box springs, pillows, cushions, made like new at small cost. Best quality cloth used; expert workmanship.
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Featuring Realistic Permanents
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI (Continued)

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Walk-Over Boot Shop
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Miami's Exclusive Hosiery Shop
"Quality at Its Best"
Moderately Priced
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MIAMI BEACH

The Spiders Web

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

MIAMI BEACH (Continued)

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Where fresh vegetables and choice meats are always served—under personal supervision. Located in The Boulevard Hotel
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Pleasing homelike atmosphere—Comfortable rooms—reasonable—Special rates for permanent guests.

Dining Room—Food and Service that will please

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GOWNS—ready made and made to order
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Distinctive Hats blocked to order
1009 LINCOLN ROAD

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Daniel Clothing Co.
Schloss Bros. Clothes
Smith Smart Shoes
Dr. Reed Cushion Sole Shoes
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Rendezvous Cafe
IN THE SPANISH PATIO
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The Tot's Shoppe
"Dainty Duds for Tiny Tots"
Infants to six years. Girls' and Boys' Layettes a Specialty
Novelties of unusual interest for the Babies
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"Always a Special You Like"
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You can have style and comfort in Walk-Over shoes for men and women
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The Store That Pleases You
AT FIVE POINTS

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA BRADENTON

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

SARASOTA (Continued)

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Sarasota, Florida

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"PLANTATION PRALINES"
Made of pure cane sugar and pecan nuts. Sold exclusively through W. J. Howey Orange Juice Stands.
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Harris RESTAURANT
501 FRANKLIN STREET, TAMPA
Opposite Court House
POPULAR PRICES
Good Food—Courteous Service

SOUTH FLORIDA'S GREATEST
Walk-Over
BOOTERY
Invites Hard-to-Fit Feet
WALK-OVER BOOTERY
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Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
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Stovall Building, 414 Tampa Street
Tampa, Fla. Phone 3293

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Phone 5213 18 Lakeview Arcade
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Specializing in
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HOME MADE PIES AND CAKES
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A style Center for little boys—little girls and Misses. Original and Exclusive.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Florida

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

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for Boys for Girls
FAGAN ARCADE ERNEST B. COOK, Mgr.
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Opposite Lakeview
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INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
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ENGINEERING SERVICE
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In the Palm Beaches
Featuring Apparel and Footwear for Men, Women and Children. Upmost in Quality . . . decidedly moderate in cost.

Gifts for All Occasions
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Millinery Importer
PALM BEACH
THE FASHION BEAUX ARTS

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Quaker State Oil. Pan-Am Gasoline, Tires, Tubes and Tire Repairs. Greasing.
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Worthmor Ice Cream
It's All the Name Implies
2122 North Dixie, Northwood
1807 South Dixie, Flamingo

Dixie Laundries Inc.
One Day Service
Courtesy, Service and Quality
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Georgia

ATLANTA

ROGERS
Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.
Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
Peachtree and Cain
ATLANTA, GA.

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Spring and Harris Streets
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Firestone Tires *Exide Batteries*

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An Institution of 30 Years Standing
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Nunn-Bush
MEN'S FINE SHOES
PARKS-CHAMBERS, INC.
37-39 Peachtree Street

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Auto Tops and Trimmings
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Phone West 1608

Say It With Flowers
WEINSTOCK'S
Atlanta's Favorite Flower Shop
WALNUT 0908

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

ATLANTA (Continued)

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Jewelers
107 PEACHTREE ST.
Expert Watch and Clock Repairing
Wal. 0671 Atlanta

MEGEE & FULLER
BEAUTY SHOP
64½ Whitehall Street Wa. 7894
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Experts in All Branches of Hairdressing Work

SAVANNAH

408-12 E. Broughton St.
Phones 380-381

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Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.
Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

January Clearance Sale
gives unusual opportunities for great savings in desirable dry goods and wearing apparel.
GABEL'S, East Broad and Broughton Streets

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THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY
"WHERE EVERY BUSINESS TRANSACTION MUST BE MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY".

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ABBOTT KNIGHT
INCORPORATED
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Mountain City Laundry
Modern Launderers
Telephone Nos. 426 and 427
207-213 Coxe Ave., Asheville, N. C.

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MOTOR SERVICE and GENERAL REPAIRS
Day Phone—Shop 5932
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"Certified Coal"
Quality—Service—Appreciation
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Charlotte, N. C.

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5.00 7.50 10.00
Large assortment at $1.95

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
A laundry service that will more than please you—it will surprise and delight you
Phones 444—445
East 2nd Street

S & W CAFETERIAS
Are Catering to You
CHARLOTTE RALEIGH
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FLORIST
322 South Tryon Street

P. O. Box 292 Tel. Hemlock 5945, 6913
CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN
Heating and Ventilating Engineer and Contractor

South Carolina

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Southern Grocery Stores, Inc.
Operates over 350 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

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READING

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
ON THE SQUARE 16 YEARS
543-547 PENN STREET
Also Annex. 537 Penn Street

Hotel Crystal and Cafeteria
733-735 Penn Street
Home Is Our Only Competitor

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Outgo and Income

Herbert Hoover estimates that the amount of money spent by Americans abroad last year (approximately $617,000,000), plus the amounts contributed by Americans to foreign relief ($43,000,000), plus the sum remitted by immigrants to their former homes (about $206,000,000), almost exactly offsets the net amount paid to America on private loans and war debts.

Detroit News: Cardboard milk containers are figured to eliminate much of the noise of milk deliveries. The matter of putting carpet slippers on the horse is, however, still in abeyance.

FIRST AIR MAIL DELIVERY
The initial air mail delivery in the United States was made in September, 1911.

Whispering Whistles

Whispering whistles are being supplied to policemen in several European cities. The pitch is so high that it is not detected by the ear, and skillfully constructed microphones are used which enable the listener to pick up the otherwise inaudible blast several miles away.

London Opinion: A child in a London school didn't know what a hedgehog was. A hedgehog, of course, is a man who, seeking shelter in a hedge from a road hog, won't give up his place to anybody else.

High Homes

Geographers assert that the highest inhabited place in the world is a mining camp in the Chilean Andes, 18,480 feet above sea level. It is believed that the highest inhabited spot in the United States is the observatory on Pikes Peak, something over 14,000 feet elevation.

Toronto Globe: McGill University having captured a large Chinese encyclopædia, we may now be able to learn what those laundry marks mean.

Anableps

A little South American fish called the anableps has a double eye, separated across the middle by a band. The two parts are differently formed, the top part designed to see in the air, and the other, in the water.

Des Moines Register: Aviation has not yet reached the stage where a pilot has to stick out his hand when he is going to turn a corner.

Air Mail Paper

The increasing use of the air mail is credited with the public demand for thin and light weight correspondence paper.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Where is money for building schools raised by a government lottery?—*Educational Page* 10
2. What is Herbert Hoover's method for attacking a difficult problem?—*Editorial* 10
3. How may we best learn to be charitable to the faults of others?—*Quotation for Today* 10
4. How can roast lamb and ham be greatly improved in flavor?—*Household Arts Page* 10
5. From what Latin root is "curious" derived?—*Word a Day* 10
6. What poet in the eighteenth century is credited with the greatest variety of work?—*Home Forum* 10
7. What is the latest educational project for farmers?—*Mirror of World Opinion* 10
8. When did the first electric sign appear in New York?—*Odds and Ends* 10
9. How does Irving Fisher describe the dollar?—*Sayings* 10
10. What would be an improvement on China's plan to reduce its army and spend the funds on reconstruction?—*Editorial Notes* 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Credible

This word has so often been confused with "credulous" as well as with "creditable" that it is well to look into the distinguishing characteristics.

"Credible" means "capable of being believed or worthy of belief." "Credulous" means "inclined to believe," and is chiefly applied to those who believe things too readily and are thus easily imposed upon. "Creditable" means "estimable," referring to that which redounds to one's credit or deserves praise or honor. All are derived directly from the Latin *credere*, "to believe."

As applied to a person or to his statements, we feel that credible denotes veracity, integrity, trustworthiness. There is a moral certainty evidenced which creates confidence; we believe both in the fact and in the person behind it. The great fundamentals of truth and love are accepted and are credible; every true believer is likewise credible.

In cred'-i-ble, *c* is sounded like *k*, the first syllable being emphasized. Sound *e* as in end, *i* as in till.

"A thing may be strange, unaccountable, and yet perfectly credible."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

Karel Capek: "There is this great possibility open to the theater, namely, to learn from the film the secret of success. This secret is known to certain authors, but from time to time it falls, as it were, into oblivion, not because it is too delicate, but rather because it is too simple: It is the wish to amuse and interest the spectators and to speak straight to their hearts."

The Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard: "No one who has rubbed shoulders with his fellow-men in recent years can be skeptical about human nature. What amazing courage; what brave cheerfulness; what unselfishness; indeed, what Christian virtues are in the hearts of our neighbors!"

Sir Harold Mackintosh: "I was asked recently whether I considered that religion mattered in business. My reply was that the last two words were superfluous. If religion matters at all it must matter as much in business as in anything else!"

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick: "When high wages were first suggested by humanitarians, they were laughed down, and now the idea of the early reformer has become an economic law."

A Quotation for Today

THE real dignity of a man lies not in what he has, but in what he is.—J. S. BLACKIE

In Lighter Vein

Well Supplied

Smith & Co. were ordering further Yuletide supplies. "Do we need any more new-laid eggs?" an assistant asked.

"No," was the reply. "We have enough to last us for about three months."—*Answers.*

The Very Man

Bell: "I think the bank president made a very poor appointment today."

Mae: "What's wrong now?"

Bell: "He appointed Edwards teller and you know that man doesn't talk at all."—*Detroit News.*

Irons Them Smooth

Tourist (from New York): "But what makes these western prairies so flat?"

Native: "Well, stranger, we think it must be because the sun sets on 'em every night."—*Daily Oklahoman.*

Natural Question

"What is this, mum?"

"A grass rug."

"Shall I use the lawnmower or the vacuum cleaner?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Now He Owns It

"I sure feel relieved."

"How's that?"

"I just finished paying for the wrist watch my wife bought me for Christmas."

Hibernating

Natural history teacher: "Tom, what does a bat do in the winter?"

Willie: "It splits, if you don't oil it!"

Thanks

Visitor: "I see you have a grand piano!

Mrs. Newlywed: "Well, John and I sure think it is!"

Not Enough

Wife: "Why don't you pay the cab driver, dear? Haven't you the fare?"

He: "No, I only have the exact amount!"

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

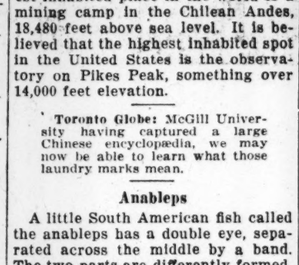
A Silver Story

"WHAT can I do this morning?" Dorothy asked her mother as soon as breakfast was over.

"What a dear little domestic girl you are, Dorothy," her mother replied fondly.

Dorothy was only nine and so she asked at once, "What does domestic mean, Mother?"

"It means," Mother answered, "that you like to do little tasks about the house and love your home."



Dorothy Rubbed the Blades of the Knives First.

"Well, I think it is fun to be domestic," Dorothy laughed. "And that's why I want you to let me do something nice and new this Saturday morning."

Mother stopped writing her market list and thought for a moment. Then she said, "Oh, now I know something that will be helpful and fun at the same time. You may help me polish some silver."

"Goody!" Dorothy exclaimed. "I love to spread that nice thick silver polish on things. It looks just like cream, doesn't it?"

"Yes, it does," Mother agreed. "I'll fix this table for our new game."

First, she laid several newspapers over the clean white kitchen table and spread some on the floor. Then she laid out the silver in little groups, knives in one place, and forks in another and spoons in still another.

"May I do the knives?" Dorothy asked, eager to start, when her mother brought the silver polish and plenty of soft white cloths and pieces of flannel.

"All right, you do the knives and I will do the forks." Mother divided the silver and slipped a big apron over Dorothy's clean frock.

Dorothy rubbed the blades of the knives first, and then when the polish was dry on them, she turned them about and rubbed the handles. Her mother did the same, and they had a sort of race between them.

"Now we get new fresh cloths," mother said. "These soft woolen pieces will not scratch the silver, and they will give it all a beautiful polish."

How lovely the pieces all looked when the polish was rubbed off! "The blades of my knives all look like mirrors," Dorothy said happily.

"They do look nice," Mother answered. "And now we will take turns using this little fine brush, and whisk all the polish out of crevices. Then the fancy edges and designs on the handles will all be as clean and shining as the blades are."

Dorothy picked up the brush and whiff, whoof, she blew away the polish as it was brushed out of every crease and cranny!

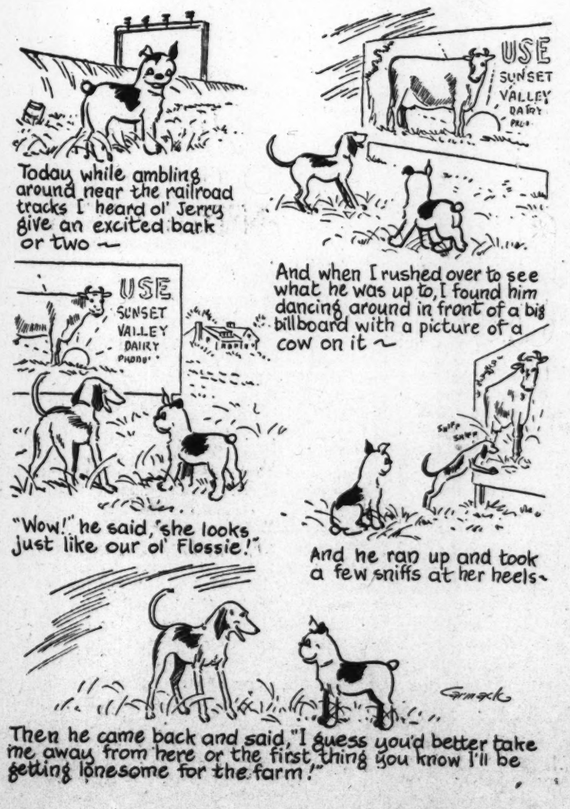
"Now comes a hot bath for them," her Mother explained, as she put them into a basin of water. "Then a quick rub with soft linen and these pieces are ready to go to the dining table."

And so they worked happily away polishing soup spoons and teaspoons and tablespoons, big knives and little knives, butter knives and a pie knife, salad forks and nut crackers and all the fancy pieces that make a table look nice when it is set for mealtime.

"The spoons were the most fun of all," Dorothy summed up when they were putting the finished silver away, "because the spoons make funny mirrors to look in. One way my face is round and fat when I look in the spoon mirror, and another way, it is long and thin. Inside the spoon my face is upside down and outside, it is right side up."

See if that is not true, if you polish silver some day. It is a nice game for a rainy morning, when it is cozy to stay inside, and it helps, too, in a big grown-up way!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today while ambling around near the railroad tracks I heard ol' Jerry give an excited bark or two —
USE SUNSET VALLEY DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Wow!" he said, "she looks just like our ol' Flossie!"
And when I rushed over to see what he was up to, I found him dancing around in front of a big billboard with a picture of a cow on it —
And he ran up and took a few sniffs at her heels.
Then he came back and said, "I guess you'd better take me away from here or the first thing you know I'll be getting lonesome for the farm!"

The Start

San Antonio, Tex.

A TRAVELING salesman who has become one of the biggest producers in a large concern tells this story of his early experience in selling:

"I had left my home in Virginia with a shining new sample case, but not one particle of practical experience. The territory assigned to me was a sparsely settled section in the South—at best not a fruitful field for the trunk and bag business. I was on trial for a month, and was out to 'make good.' But day after day passed without my taking a single order.

"By the end of the third week, I had tendered my resignation to my house and was calling as rapidly, and as hopelessly, as possible upon the dealers in the few remaining towns on my route list. Finally I found myself in the last and worst of all the mud-bound villages I had visited. Listlessly I passed by the largest mercantile establishment in the town and stopped, I hardly knew why, at a tiny store on a side street which handled a general stock of merchandise and groceries.

"A gray-haired man stepped from behind the counter to greet me. The sincerity of his greeting and the warmth of his handclasp were an instant challenge to my dejection. They were also disarming to my carefully cultivated 'line of talk.' Altogether, I barely managed to stammer out that I was in 'leather goods.'

"'Leather goods, eh? Well, suppose we go back to the little cubbyhole I call office and talk it over.'

"When we were seated, the elderly gentleman asked kindly, 'Well, son, how's business been with you anyway?'

"Astounded by so genuine a welcome where all the others had regarded me only as an upstart drummer, I answered boyishly, even brokenly, 'Not good at all, sir. I haven't turned in an order. I'm going back to Virginia in the morning.'"

"'Well, well, now,' he said soothingly, 'that's too bad. But we mustn't get discouraged too soon. Let's see what you have here.'

"I managed to open my sample case, and the man began of his own accord to finger certain pieces of leather, to ask questions regarding styles, prices, dates of delivery, etc. I answered in monosyllables, all my prepared pertness drowned in the tremendous wave of gratitude which had swept over me. When I left the store, I carried with me a $100 order!

"Striding up the street, I came once more to the door of the large establishment. Entering, I asked confidently for the proprietor, threw open my sample case with the assurance of one who has just closed a sale, and left with an order for $300 worth of baggage and other leather goods."

The man who has since been so large a factor in his company's success closed his story by saying, "I have tried since then never to miss an opportunity of passing on a word of encouragement, in gratitude to the elderly gentleman who found it worth while to buck up a homesick, disheartened lad."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1929. *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Australia Day

EXACTLY 141 years ago there was founded the colony of New South Wales, the first of a number of small British settlements scattered around the fertile outer rim of Australia. Since then the settlements have grown, prospered and federated until today they figure in the world as the beginnings of a great nation, already operating, on a continental basis, a territory that is half the size of South America. Thus Australia Day, which is observed on January 26, looks back on a great achievement, but it also looks forward upon an unlimited vista of developments to come.

In a peculiar way Australia stands for the youth of the Empire. Largely free, in its geographical isolation, from foreign entanglements, and beginning its main period of growth with all the modern devices of rapid transport and communication at its disposal, it has had little of the usual restraint imposed upon its experiments in politics and economics. It has made many discoveries and not a few mistakes, and learned valuable lessons from both. During the past months, after a period of characteristic venturing in expensive schemes of irrigation and railway building and in blazing new trails of industrial progress, the young nation called in the mature experience of the mother country, and the economic experts sent out have counseled a return to caution, steadiness and economy.

But, if the advice has been a timely reminder that consolidation in the rear must follow each forward move, the fact remains that Australians, from the moment that Governor Philip landed in the new colony, have been breaking new ground at every turn. In climate, soil and configuration Australia is as different from other lands as its social and industrial conditions are in many ways unprecedented. There has been no ready-made copy to follow. Yet it is clear that Australians are planning their continent with a keen eye to their future needs, just as they have already planned their leading cities on a scale of magnificence expressive of the place they may be expected ultimately to hold.

No visitor landing on Australian shores can doubt that here is a vigorous young nation with a lively conception of its mission and well able to plant secure foundations for the great race that must be counted on some day to occupy its soil.

Prohibition and Education

ANALYSIS of the 23,230 answers from participants in the Durant prize contest on the best method of enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States brings out some interesting facts. More than 16,000 of the contestants advocated education of the public as the most effective means of enforcing the prohibition act. This was the most popular suggestion. The nearest competitor, less than 2000 behind the leader in the number of its advocates, favored more severe penalties for violation of the law.

The propositions looking to education as the best means of enforcement included not only basic education but several activities which might properly, because of their character, be listed under the head of propaganda. That basic education which shall comprise instruction received at church, parental tuition in the home, teaching in the public schools, is the final solution of the problem, few will gainsay. When knowledge of the deleterious effects of the excessive use of alcohol on the health and general well-being of mankind is widely disseminated, the habit of using intoxicants will be greatly lessened. For by the rule of reason, the number who will deliberately indulge in what is known to be harmful will diminish until it will be negligible.

It is to the youth of the land that we must look in the long years ahead for the support of prohibition to the point where its benefits will be generally known and recognized. Moreover, the rising generation, with the economic benefits of abstinence before them, will scarcely expect to win business success when running counter to the proved advantages which prohibition brings to industry of every kind. Nowhere in the industrial fabric of the world is there found a place where the use of alcohol makes for success and progress.

Specific means of disseminating information as to the situation, other than those included in basic education, have many advocates. Wide distribution of the reports of scientific research, radio talks, continuous publicity through the press, activities of health and temperance societies and of the Federation of Churches, influence of Federal Publicity Bureau—all these agencies will play an important part in enforcing the laws of the land through teaching the evils of nonenforcement.

Of these instrumentalities, the federal bureaus should be by far the most potent. To what better purpose can the machinery of the executive department of government be put than to enforce the statutory enactments of its legislative body? There is no longer an option in the matter. Prohibition is the law. The only question remaining is, How may it best become authoritative? The Durant prize contest has at least had the result of placing before the public a multitude of suggestions, many of which are obviously both sound and practicable.

"Steel Helmet" vs. Democracy

THE leaders of "Steel Helmet," an organization of German royalists committed to the overthrow of the Republic, have, from their point of view, selected a particularly propitious time to press upon the people of the Reich their scheme for the setting up of a dictatorship and the ultimate return of their country to an absolute monarchy. The rise in the last few years of personal dictators in Italy, Spain, Poland, Turkey and Hungary has offered dramatic material to enemies of democratic government. King Alexander's seizure this month of autocratic control in Jugoslavia has given some further comfort to deposed royalty. And this week, coincident with the publication of the former Kaiser's new book, "My Ancestors," in which he reasserts his claim to divine authority and the German throne, a group of monarchists, with their hopes still clinging to the return of a Hohenzollern to the imperial crown, called upon the exile in Doorn to pledge their sympathies to his cause.

The German monarchist movement, unrepresentative as it is of the German people, should be appreciated for its full significance, but to date there is little evidence that the news dispatches next month or next year, or indeed ever, will have occasion to chronicle the success of any project to deprive the German people of their hard-won and well-administered political sovereignty. Democracy is not a mere mechanism of government; by no magic wand or by no well-termed phrase can mature republics be reared on the ashes of the deposed absolutisms of eastern Europe. Democracy is a state of progress and is possible only when social, economic and educational advancement makes free government the natural endowment of the people.

The German Republic has already provided a notable example of democratic success under the most exacting conditions. It has already survived as severe and as distressing experiences during its period of reconstruction as the German monarchy ever underwent during the war itself. The Republic survived the humiliating terms of the Versailles Treaty; the Republic survived the occupation of the Ruhr; the Republic survived the economic collapse of 1923; the Republic executed the Dawes Plan, made possible the Locarno Treaty, placed Germany as a political equal in the League of Nations, and has continuously maintained a standard of world diplomacy which has reflected credit upon the German people and the German Nation.

The present popular strength of the Republic can best be appreciated in the light of the last four elections. The power of the Nationalists was at its height in the first of the two elections of 1924, and the election then reflected the resentment over the occupation of the Ruhr. The figures are as follows:

	1920	1924	1924	1928
REPUBLICAN PARTIES				
Social Democrats	173	100	131	152
Center	68	62	68	62
Democrats	39	25	32	25
	280	187	231	239
MONARCHIST PARTIES				
Nationalists	67	96	110	73
Fascists	3	32	14	12
	70	128	124	85
Communists	15	62	45	54

The political complexion of the present Reichstag shows that the Republic is being increasingly fortified with public approval. It will be seen that the Nationalists alone lost a third of their representation in Parliament while the Social Democrats brought their membership from 131 to 152.

It is understandable that the sharp break which marked the downfall of the Hohenzollerns and the establishment of the Republic in November, 1918, should be followed by an occasional recrudescence of royalist sentiment. But however sudden may have been its formation, the German Republic was based upon an intelligent, independent and well-educated citizenry—a people well equipped to govern themselves. The German people cannot afford to yield up the political rights which have made possible their great achievements of the past decade.

The Youngest Generation

OF COURSE it had to come. Time moves inexorably, and the manners and practices of today will soon be with the snows of yesteryear. And yet, who would have thought that right in the midst of the world's discussion of the cynicism, the frivolity, and the audacity of the so-called newer generation there would arise a social observer and diagnostician to declare that already that generation is passé, with all its widely reprobated manners and customs, and the newest generation is now upon the field. Jesse Lynch Williams, student of social conditions, informs readers of the North American Review that we have now "a brand new younger generation making its entrance upon the stage."

It is true, of course, the so-called younger generation, with its irreverence for its elders and all their works, is the generation that began to dance and dine, to frequent country clubs and roadhouses ten years ago, when the World War ended. Its most scintillating figures are now mature, and doubtless look back with amused toleration upon the days when to them folly and psychoanalysis were the most vital of all social phenomena, and excuse their past antics by saying that all that occurred "when we were very young." Mr. Williams, pursuing his studies in the modern Bagdad on Manhattan Island, discovers that the present-day youth go to parties and are actually courteous to their hosts and hostesses; that surreptitious nips have disappeared, and that positively with his "own Rip Van Winkle eyes I beheld youths and maidens dancing with daylight between them." Lesser phenomena which impressed him were that dinner jackets had disappeared from the dance floor and tails were de rigeur; that the guests were actually invited, and did not "crash the gate," and that the faces of the young people whom he observed were still fresh and youthful and unsophisticated, without the mask of age-old knowledge which the now retired younger generation liked to assume. He found that character rather than complexes engaged the thought and conversation of this most modern of youth, and that preoccupation with the theories of Freud is considered old-fashioned.

All of which is a happy discovery and a useful contribution to the literature of progress. The younger generation was never what it was denounced as being, and indeed its faults were those of frankness and honesty rather than of any real indifference to moral or social conventions. But just as it revolted against the latter-Victorian creed of repression and hypocrisy, so the youngest generation sets up its protest against the theory that not only should a spade be called a spade, but that one should talk about nothing else.

To Capt. George Fried

HENCEFORTH, should appeals for assistance be sent out by foundering vessels, the world will have no apprehension concerning the fate of the passengers and crew if Capt. George Fried be within a few days' sail of the ship needing aid.

It was only three years ago that this same Captain Fried, then commanding the steamship President Roosevelt of the United States Lines, heard the radio appeal for help from the British freighter Antinoe, and in the face of heavy seas took his vessel to the scene, poured oil on the waters for several days, and stood by the ship until he found a way to rescue the entire crew. It was but natural that, when the Italian cargo ship Florida sent out its "SOS" recently, Captain Fried, now in command of the larger steamship America, of the same line, should flash back a message of encouragement to the foundering ship.

Bound west across the Atlantic, he took his ship off its course and bucked a heavy sea for a day and a half until he found the Florida and took off her entire crew safely. It is no reflection on the Dollar liner, or the North German Lloyd ship, that they failed to find the Florida. They did their part, but it remained for Captain Fried, heroically assisted by his chief officer, Harry Manning, and his crew, to effect the rescue in the same gallant manner that he performed a similar feat a few years ago.

Do You Know Paris?

THE Sorbonne has undertaken the task of attempting to dispel various illusions about Paris. Too many visitors, it appears, come to the French capital with preconceived ideas, and they contrive to see precisely what they expect to see. They carry away the impression that Paris is a center of amusement. It is, of course, in some sense true that Paris has become the world's playground. But that is not all. It is also an artistic, intellectual and industrial center.

The new course at the Sorbonne may do something to correct this one-sided view of Paris activities. The city is world-famed for its gayety, but this gayety is of two kinds. There is, first, the fictitious gayety deliberately prepared for the foreigner—usually, indeed, by foreigners. There is, secondly, the true gayety which consists in a peculiarly French attitude toward the experiences of human existence—a smiling attitude which is not easily disturbed. The first kind of gayety is not essentially Parisian. It is a cosmopolitan importation which is entirely negligible from the viewpoint of the true Paris. Yet the tourist often thinks that Paris is primarily a place of entertainment. The second kind of gayety is altogether estimable. Cheerfulness and companionableness are the striking characteristics of the Parisian; and from the fact that he likes to pass his leisure hours in public haunts, the visitor to Paris is led to believe that he is not particularly serious.

The truth is that Paris is one of the most serious cities in the world. It is one of the leading manufacturing cities of Europe. Incidentally, it is one of the chief ports of France. And, despite its huge population of workers, it is as the seat of the French Government, as the capital of the arts, as the headquarters of the newspapers, as the inspirer of literary movements, as a university city—as, in short, the foyer of the intellect, that Paris must properly be considered. Its standing is unique, and it is curious that so many tourists miss what is best worth regarding in Paris. Hence the series of lectures at the Sorbonne on the various aspects of the city—political, journalistic, artistic, financial, and so forth.

Random Ramblings

A university in the United States has found a way to raise young mussels in a chemical solution. Didn't they always do pretty well in the commonest of chemical solutions, salt water?

David Starr Jordan, who said that "wisdom is knowing what to do next, skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it," might have added that satisfaction is in having done it.

What a joy for the average boy who dislikes a scrubbing! A new automatic soap is being put on the market. No scrubbing necessary. Simply sit still, and it does all the work.

Just when sticklers for correct English have induced some people to stop referring to spectators at a motion picture show as an audience along comes the "talkie."

A Massachusetts telephone official disapproves the using of telephone numbers for memory tests. His rule would read, "Be sure you're right, then look it up."

Remember the good old days when one could buy a first-class meal for a quarter? Can you remember also how hard the quarters were to earn?

Geologists, reporting that New York rests upon a sixty-mile-deep stratum of rock, confirm the suspicion that New York is there to stay.

The paradox of the theater seat: the higher, the lower.

A Rich Man's Hobby

THERE has been no winter in the last decade in which New York has not had an important sale of rare books, but it remained for this winter to establish first edition price records hitherto never approached. This came with the dispersal sale of the library of Jerome Kern, who, it would seem, found the writing of popular lyrics not a little profitable.

The Kern sale, which is to be one of the most important that America will see this year, was triply notable: first, because of the rich scattering of rare books all over the United States, and no doubt, also, as far as the British Isles; secondly, by reason of the catholicity of Mr. Kern's taste, which runs the gamut of the English classics and indicates a perpetual springtime of the fancy; and, thirdly, because of the two-volume quarto catalogue itself, running to some 500 pages and generously interlarded with reproduced tidbits, both in facsimile handwriting and illustration.

The dates 1599 to 1900 give as fair indication as any of the horizon of this collection. Mr. Kern has a particular penchant for autograph manuscripts, for his collection abounds in letters in varying degrees of legibility, inscribed copies and those termed "presentation," canceled checks, proof sheets and galley proofs with the precious hieroglyphs—in short, anything so it have the scribblings of the literati.

There is no escaping the fact that Mr. Kern collected a rare library. Whether it is representative of Mr. Kern, or of Mr. Kern's book courier, is a matter of no consequence. Perhaps it is not the kind of a library every collector would get together. Certainly it is not the kind of a collection a bibliophile of moderate means would be able to gather. As for the reporter, the task of picking out the most interesting volumes, given so wide a range, is inordinately ticklish. Perhaps the best method is to plunge.

* * *

Mr. Kern's collection of Byron was notable, as was his Dickens. He got together some of the best Goldsmith items, and his collection of Swinburne includes a number of the choice autograph manuscripts. He obtained some good Tennyson and some good Thackeray. He had Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," the original printed in Brooklyn, in 1855, by Yankee Tupper. He collected the complete set of Jane Austen's novels in the original boards, and an autograph letter from her to her sister, Cassandra.

In the collection was Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," 1869; an uncut copy of Boswell's "Life" and "No Abolition of Slavery." He secured many Browning volumes of unusual interest, among them being presentation copies from Elizabeth Barrett to her mother and to William Wordsworth; a copy of "Pauline" in the original boards, for which Barnet J. Beyer paid $16,000;. "Paracelsus," corrected in Browning's autograph and presented by him to Frederick Locker.

There was the original autograph manuscript of several stanzas of Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"; the manuscript of Cantos XIV and XV of "Don Juan," for which Gabriel Wells paid $20,000; the first editions of all of Byron; Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," bought by Dr. A. S. Rosenbach for $10,000; Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," in contemporary binding, for which James F. Drake paid $11,500; the best of Dickens, including "Pickwick Papers" in parts, for which Dr. Rosenbach paid $28,000; Fielding's "The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling," 1749, that brought $29,000 from the same dealer.

* * *

Mr. Kern's taste—or that of his literary adviser, as the case may be—ran distinctly to Elizabethan and Victorian writers. Not many of the so-called "moderns" were represented. There was, for instance, not a single Barrie—not one Hearn: mentioned merely because they are outstanding among moderns who have captured the fancy of nearly all collectors. His Stevenson, however, was fairly representative, as was his Hardy and Conrad. He had a portion of the autograph manuscript of Hardy's "A Pair of Blue Eyes," for which Mr. Beyer paid $34,000. He had Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics," one of the best of the Kipling items, and a presentation copy of "The City of Dreadful Night." Too, he had both "Jungle" books, which are regarded by collectors as a "coming" Kipling item, along with other good Kiplings.

The gem of his Stevenson collection was the presentation copy to "Cummy" (Alison Cunningham) of "A Child's Garden of Verses," and an autograph letter by Stevenson to his mother, explaining why he had dedicated the little book to his nurse. Also he had "The Pentland Rising," another of the best Stevenson items.

So the rare and costly list grows, amounting in all to 1482 items.

Undoubtedly the Kern sale would have shaken the book world had Mr. Kern set out to collect the works of the best moderns in as businesslike a way as he collected some books which, while they are excessively rare from an antique standpoint—"museum pieces," as it were—are of but slight real interest to the genuine bibliophile. Many of these collectors hold that "The Little Minister" and "Sylvester Bonnard" are more delightful persons to live with than a page of the practically undecipherable autograph manuscript of Dr. Johnson's "Dictionary," for which the purchase price attained the corpulence of $11,000 at the auction sale.

* * *

Aside from the profuse illustrations and facsimile reproductions of the script of some of the most famous men and women in the world of literature, past and present, the catalogue thrives on such phrases as: "A fascinating Addison volume," "Two charming Alkens," "Superlative uncut copy of 'Life of Samuel Johnson,'" "Magnificent Byron manuscript," "Original manuscript of 'The Dream,' one of Byron's most famous poems and the fascination of this volume cannot be exaggerated"; "A real first 'Alice'"—called also "precious," "rarest," "most highly prized."

Cervantes' "Don Quixote" printed on cork is characterized as "a magnificent and amazing typographical achievement." Then there is "the magnificent Beverley Chew copy of 'Robinson Crusoe';" "a rare and remarkable letter by the author of 'Robinson Crusoe' in miraculous condition"; "a priceless Lamb manuscript." Stevenson's letter to Henley, telling him that he is writing "Treasure Island." This last is termed "marvelous, matchless, most desirable in existence." Thackeray's "Snob" and "The Gownsman" are listed as "rare, complete, perfect."

Riches do not make the true collector and only the rich man can pay the prices which such loudly shouted items exact. In short, the Kern sale proves that collecting has become a rich man's hobby. There was a time, a few years ago, when a salaried man or woman—making no more than $40 or $50 a week—might possess a few first editions; such as Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses" and "Treasure Island"; "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," and even, perhaps, copies of "The Pentland Rising" and "Prince Otto."

* * *

Those days are past. Instead, the time has come when the most inconsiderable book of these authors have come to very high prices; as in the case of Kipling's "Letters of Marque," London, 1891, which brought $10,500 in January, 1928. New values obtain and, as in other phases of the financial situation, one learns to speak in thousands where yesterday one spoke in hundreds. Will collectors, accustomed to such values as $200 for "The Scarlet Letter," go on playing the game when $1000 and $1500 are exacted for it and, later, $2500 and $3500, as will doubtless be the case?

It has put the man whose income is a salary out of the race. The question being asked is how long this state of affairs is going to last. Conservative dealers, who bar speculation and buy for quick sale at small profit, say that the trend of prices will continue upward. They base this on the fact that the demand is increasing and the supply, limited from the start, decreasing. Every day books by the most desirable moderns are going into endowed institutions, like public libraries and universities, which means that they are permanently withdrawn—lost forever to the collector.

There should be a law against it, exclaimed a hapless bibliophile. But his voice grows smaller and smaller in this day of traders, rather than dealers, in books. It was scarcely to be heard above the excited bidding at the Anderson Galleries, when he protested that, instead of a dispersal sale, it was a playing of the antique game of finding the little pea.

W. D.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

THE affectionate place which King George V holds in the hearts of all classes of the population is well illustrated by a little incident which a reader recounted in the Morning Post recently. He was buying an evening paper and he said to the woman who sold it, "I hope the King is better." Her reply was, "He is rather better, thank you." Quite unconsciously she had used the form of words in which she would have replied to a question about the health of a member of her own family. Surely, no monarch ever had a more pleasing tribute.

* * *

A collection of personal relics of Britain's prime ministers is being exhibited at the London Museum, Lancaster House, S. W. It includes the Duke of Wellington's cocked hat, the pen with which David Lloyd George signed the Versailles Peace Treaty, Gladstone's account book when he was a boy in Eton College, recording how he "tost up and lost one halfpenny," and the manuscript of an unfinished novel by Disraeli. Viscount Esher, in an introduction to the catalogue of exhibits, says, "the Prime Minister, under the sovereign, is the head of the State. The nation looks to him more and more for guidance, for decision, and less and less to the Cabinet. Ministers are less his colleagues than his satellites. . . . Whether a further evolution, weakening the power of the House of Commons, and strengthening that of the Party Caucus, is likely in the future to expand or diminish the personal authority of the Prime Minister, cannot be foreseen."

* * *

A dinner has just been given in the Stranger's Dining Room at the House of Commons by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M. P., to celebrate her success in breaking down the ban previously imposed upon the entertainment of women visitors in that room. Miss Wilkinson's guests included a number of women writers and journalists and was a very cheerful affair. A vegetarian meal was served, and the company observed the customs of the place by not having any speeches. A memento of the occasion takes the form of a New Year's gift to Miss Wilkinson from some bachelor M. P.'s representing all political parties in the House of Commons. This gift is an up-to-date automatic gas cooker to replace the old-fashioned gas ring hitherto used by Miss Wilkinson in her London flat.

* * *

The famous old English city of Bath claims to be the birthplace of the motion picture, and a bronze tablet, bearing the city arms, has been erected to commemorate the work of the two men who are said to have been responsible for this achievement. The tablet, which has been dedicated by Cedric Chivers, the Mayor, contains the following inscription:

To perpetuate the name and memory of John Arthur Roebuck Rudge, who lived for many years in the adjoining house, and after numerous experiments conducted in the basement was the first Englishman to produce moving pictures, by means of photographs mounted on a revolving drum. And also his friend, William Friese-Greene, who had his studio at No. 9, The Corridor, near by, the inventor of commercial cinematography, being the first man to apply celluloid ribbon for this purpose. Cinematography can thus be attributed to the labors of these two citizens of Bath, where this wonderful invention undoubtedly received its birth.—Cedric Chivers (Mayor), donor.

* * *

There was radiocast recently the peal of bells of Birmingham's old parish church of St. Martin's. These bells, the oldest of which was cast in 1758, have recently been recast by the old Whitechapel Foundry, which has been in existence since the middle of the sixteenth century. Each of the twelve bells bore an inscription giving the dates of casting and recasting. The recast bells keep their old inscriptions, and on the larger tenor bell are the following lines:

Possessed of deep sonorous tone,
This belfry king sits on his throne,
And, when the merry bells go round,
Adds to and mellows every sound;
So in a just and well-poised state,
Where all degrees possess one weight.
One greater power, one greater tone
Is ceded to improve their own.

The cost of recasting was borne by the Bell Rope Croft Fund. The parish of St. Martin's was originally endowed with a piece of land or croft the revenue from which provided the cost of new bell ropes when necessary. That land has now so increased in value that it provided the funds, not only for bell ropes, but for the recasting as well.

* * *

How amazingly complex is the machine which constitutes the British Empire, has just been pointed out in a paragraph in the Observer, which found an interesting text in the announcement that Sir John Chancellor has taken office as High Commissioner of Palestine after serving as Governor of Mauritius, Trinidad, and Southern Rhodesia. In administering the oath to Sir John, the Chief Justice pointed out that each of these colonies has a different legal system. Mauritius is governed by the Code Napoleon, Trinidad by Spanish law, and Rhodesia by Roman-Dutch law. Palestine has still another system, being under Ottoman law. This last fact will undoubtedly surprise many. As the Observer points out, however, the various systems all have in common the same court of last resort, which is the Privy Council in London.

* * *

The National Portrait Gallery, off Trafalgar Square, London, has just been enriched by two interesting portraits of the late Dame Ellen Terry, the famous actress. One is by George Frederick Watts, her first husband, who made it when Dame Terry was seventeen, "a mere child of delicious vivacity." It shows her in a green and white dress with hair falling to her shoulders. The other is a monochrome oil study in later years, by John Sargent. It depicts her in the part of Lady Macbeth.

* * *

"Does the British public think the time has come for the adoption of the twenty-four-hour system in our railroad time-tables?" This question is asked by Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, and it has raised a considerable volume of correspondence in the press. The balance would seem to be in favor of the alteration. In India the twenty-four-hour system for the railway has been in use for a generation and it has been used on the Continent for many years. Likewise the army long ago discarded the twelve-hour system, though the navy adheres to its "bells." The British Broadcasting Company use the twenty-four-hour clock in their organization, talking of the afternoon program beginning at 15:30 and so on. The Briton takes a lot of moving and the average man or woman cares little about the simplification of the railway time-table. Like decimal coinage and the ten-penny shilling, he thinks it would probably be all right, but the change would be troublesome—and so it has not been made so far.